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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 17 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 14, 1932 — No. 1

Record Interest Shown in Pennsylvania Farm Show; Senator Norris and Governor Pinchot to Address Meeting

Pennsylvania's $2,000,000 Farm Show is rapidly taking form in Harrisburg and all exhibits will be in place when the doors open to the public Monday morning, January 18, according to John H. Light, director.

Never before has more interest been manifested in the exhibition and agricultural meetings, officials assert. More than 35,000 premium lists have been distributed to prospective exhibitors and 20,000 preliminary programs and reduced fare certificates have been mailed in response to requests.

Entries made to date indicate that all departments will be filled to the limit of space. Hundreds of entries in the livestock and poultry sections have been turned away. More than four acres of commercial space has been sold to approximately 300 firms, 75 of which have never exhibited at the Show before.

Unusual Programs

Unusual programs with many outstanding speakers and special features, have been arranged. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska and Governor Pinchot will be the principal speakers at the opening meeting to take place in the main pavilion Monday evening, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran has announced. On Tuesday evening, a program has been arranged in which 1,000 boys and girls enrolled in vocational schools, will take part. A 4-H Club pageant is scheduled for Wednesday evening in addition to the finals in the state-wide horseshoe pitching contest. Other special entertainment is being provided for the remaining evenings of the week. A demonstration of sheep herding by a dog of national reputation, one of the most popular entertainment features at the Show a year ago, will be repeated this year.

Educational Displays

Numerous outstanding and unique educational displays have won for the Pennsylvania Farm Show, a most favorable reputation. The annual meetings of 30 agricultural associations with their instructive programs made up of speakers—specialists, farmers and business men—from a dozen eastern states; the vocational demonstration contest and 4-H Club exhibits in which hundreds of farm boys and girls take part; the one-act play tournament with eighteen district-winning groups made up of more than 125 amateur players, competing; the state-wide horseshoe pitching contest in which 47 contestants from 30 counties will participate; the elaborate exhibits arranged by the Pennsylvania State College, the departments of the State Government and commercial firms—these will afford a great variety of features to interest the thousands of people in attendance.

Record Livestock Show

The livestock and poultry exhibits will be the largest in the history of the Commonwealth. The exhibition will include 379 purebred dairy cattle, representing the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and Brown Swiss breeds; 101 beef cattle of the Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn Breeds; 97 4-H Club baby beef steers from Montgomery, Dauphin, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties; 315 breeding sheep representing twelve breeds; 84 4-H Club fat lambs of four breeds; 63 Belgian and Percheron draft horses; and 105 Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Hampshire swine. There will be 3, 133 birds consisting of 2,884 chickens, 142 turkeys, 149 ducks and 58 geese, in the Poultry Show. These birds will come from thirteen States, as far south as Florida, as far north as Maine, and as far west as Wisconsin.

A new unit to the livestock section of the ten-acre Show building has been completed. The additional space has been equipped with stalls and pens which makes possible the increase in the size of the livestock exhibit.

Parking accommodations for thousands of automobiles with posts and cables to insure systematic arrangement with the least possible delay, have been completed by the Show Commission. The parking area is located in the rear of the Show building where hundreds of carloads of cinders were used in preparing the land for parking purposes.

Special Railroad Rates

Special railroad rates are being offered to members of all organizations cooperating in the Show. These reduced rates are available throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. As an additional inducement. The Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads are offering a special round trip daily excursion rate to the Show. These rates are less than the regular one-way fare.

The Commission which is directly responsible for the Pennsylvania Farm Show includes: Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture (Chairman); R. L. Watts, Dean of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; M. S. McDowell, Director of Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College; W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; H. C. Fetterolf, State Director of Agricultural Education; Miles Horst, Secretary, Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association and field editor of the **Pennsylvania Farmer;** H. D Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers Association; and John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange (Director). J. M. Fry, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College, is Secretary of the Commission. The Commission is supported in its efforts by the agricultural associations of the Commonwealth.

As in the past, no admission will be charged to see the Show.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD DURING THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW IN HARRISBURG, JANUARY 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

ORGANIZATION	Monday, January 18			Tuesday, January 19			Wednesday, January 20			Thursday, January 21		MEETING PLACE
	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	
Recital by Male Chorus			7:30									Main Judging Pavilion
Opening Meeting			8:15									Main Judging Pavilion
Vocational Evening Program						7:30						Main Judging Pavilion
4-H Club Evening Program									8:00			Main Judging Pavilion
Sheep and Wool Growers						8:00						Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Swine Breeders—Joint Meeting									8:00			Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Dairymens' Association									6:30*	9:30	1:30	Room F—Farm Show Bldg.
Ayrshire Breeders									6:00*			University Club, 7 N. Front St.
Brown Swiss Breeders						7:30						Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Holstein-Friesian Clubs				9:30								Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Guernsey Breeders							10:00					Penn-Harris Hotel
Holstein Registry Ass'n.											1:00	Room E—Farm Show Bldg.
Jersey Breeders			6:30*									Jackson's, 206 Walnut St.
Dairy and Milk Inspectors				9:30	1:30	6:15*	9:30					Penn-Harris Hotel
Beekeepers' Association							10:00	2:00		10:00	2:00	Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Entomologists		1:30	6:00*									Room 132, South Office Bldg.
State Farm Bureau		1:30										Room B—Farm Show Bldg.
Farmers' Cooperative Federation		3:00										Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Former State Board		2:30	5:30*									Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Horticultural Ass'n.					1:30		9:00	1:30	6:00*	9:00		Auditorium, South Office Building
Vegetable Growers				9:30	2:00		9:30	2:00				Room E—Farm Show Bldg.
Potato Growers					1:30	6:00*	9:30	1:30				Room F—Farm Show Bldg.
Tobacco Growers											2:00	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Public Instruction Program												See Printed Program
4-H Club Program												See Printed Program
Poultry Association					1:30		10:00	1:30	6:30*	9:30		Room B—Farm Show Bldg.
Association of Markets		1:20										State Chamber of Commerce
Threshermen and Farmers							9:00	1:30	6:00*			Chestnut Street Auditorium
Farmers' Protective Ass'n.										10:00	1:30	(A. M.) State Chamber of Commerce; (P. M.) Room B, Farm Show Bldg.
Society of Farm Women	10:00	1:30	6:00*	9:00								Room F—Farm Show Bldg.

* Luncheon or banquet. See printed program for place.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 17 Harrisburg, Pa., January 21-28, 1932 No. 2

Pennsylvania Retains A Leading Position In Production of Field Crops

Despite depression and drought, one or both of which have been encountered on every farm in the Commonwealth during the past two years, the agricultural industry of Pennsylvania continued in the forefront when compared to other States, the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports.

Pennsylvania farmers produced in 1931 the most valuable potato crop of any State in the Union. Only three States produced more valuable apple crops and only two States, more valuable hay crops.

Estimates on the production of principal crops show that Pennsylvania has regained first place in buckwheat production and has retained leading position in raising cigar-filler tobacco.

The rank of Pennsylvania among all States in 1931 production of various crops is as follows:

First in cigar-filler tobacco.
First in buckwheat.
Fourth in potatoes (first in value).
Fourth in grapes.
Fifth in total apple crop (fourth in value).
Fifth in maple products.
Sixth in tame hay (third in value).
Seventh in commercial apples, peaches, and rye.
Tenth in winter wheat and pears.
Twelfth in corn.
Thirteenth in oats.

In the farm value of the 22 principal field crops, Pennsylvania ranks eleventh.

The following figures give the total production and December 1, value of principal crops produced in Pennsylvania in 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Crop	Production	Value
Corn	62,766,000 (bus.)	$28,872,000
Winter Wheat	19,756,000 (bus.)	11,063,000
Oats	28,143,000 (bus.)	9,006,000
Rye	2,025,000 (bus.)	1,033,000
Buckwheat ..	3,483,000 (bus.)	1,393,000
White Potatoes	26,549,000 (bus.)	11,947,000
Tobacco	58,487,000 (bus.)	5,849,000
Tame hay ...	3,154,000 (tons)	38,163,000
Apples, (total)	14,000,000 (bus.)	7,700,000
Apples, (com'l)	1,838,000 (bbls.)	2,757,000
Peaches	2,720,000 (bus.)	1,768,000
Pears	448,000 (bus.)	291,000
Grapes	33,950 (tons)	747,000

34,871 Eggs Laid In Official Contest

By January 7, the end of the tenth week in the Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest, the 79 pens had laid 34,871 eggs or a production percentage of 65.75, according to the weekly report.

While the pen of barred Plymouth Rocks entered by P. T. Kistler, Towanda, was the leading pen for the week, Guy A. Leader's single comb White Leghorns from York retain the leading position for the ten-week period. Rentzels' Leghorn Farm, Dover, is a close second with only eight fewer points.

State Rounds Up Food Law Violators

One hundred and seventeen prosecutions for the violation of pure food and other agricultural laws, are reported by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, state bureau of foods and chemistry, for the month of December.

There were 20 cases where butter containing excessive moisture, was being sold. Selling eggs as fresh which were not fresh brought 25 prosecutions. Attempting to sell milk, cream and cocoa milk deficient in butter fat, resulted in fines for 13 dealers.

Twenty feed and fertilizer dealers and manufacturers in 17 counties were in the month's round-up of "law breakers" because they were found selling products deficient in certain essential elements or having an excess of fiber.

The pure food agents made 4,275 inspections and investigations, and the chemists analyzed over 1,400 samples of foods and agricultural products. A total of 4,416 licenses and permits were issued.

State Simplifies Beetle Regulations

The State quarantine on account of Japanese beetle has been revised in agreement with the new Federal quarantine, R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, states.

There will be a single area under regulation and restrictions will be uniform throughout this area, the revised regulations indicate.

The new area includes the following counties or parts of counties: Bradford, eastern three-fourths of Lycoming, eastern one-half of Clinton, Union, eastern half of Mifflin, most of Juniata, Franklin and all that portion of the State lying east of these counties.

Among farm products only apples, peaches, beans in the pod, green corn, raspberries, blackberries, and huckleberries are affected by the new quarantine. In addition, apples and peaches in less than 15 pound lots and bananas in lots of 25 or less may be moved without restriction. This new arrangement should materially lessen the inconvenience of the quarantine, especially in the case of local shipments of farm products, Mr. Bell explains. The period of regulation for farm products remains the same, June 15 to October 15.

Restriction on nursery stock, soil, sand, compost, manure, etc., remains approximately as in the past. Attention is called by officials to the fact that these products may not be legally moved out of the quarantined area at any time of the year without certification. The absence of inspectors on the highways is no indication of a change in these restrictions. All highways are or will be posted at the edge of the quarantine zone. In Pennsylvania this means that restricted products may not be moved west of these signs, unless certified for the period as specified in the quarantine.

Requests for certification should be addressed to Japanese Bettle Headquarters, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., or Box 508, Upper Darby, Pa., or 126 N. Prince Street, Lancaster, Pa., depending upon which point is most convenient.

The combined Federal and State Headquarters formerly located at Norristown, Pa., have been moved to Oakmont, Pa., post office address Upper Darby, Pa., as indicated above.

December Farm Prices Dropped Five Points

Prices paid farmers for principal farm products dropped five points from November 15 to December 15, according to reports compiled by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Practically all items showed a slight downward trend.

The purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar was 72 on December 15, four points less than a month before, but 17 points above that for the United States as a whole.

The following table gives the December 15 and November 15, 1931, and December 15, 1930 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania, with pre-war comparisonss:

Commodity	Dec. 15 1931	Nov. 15 1931	Dec. 15 1930	Nov. 15 average 1910-1914
Eggs per dozen	.315	.367	.340	.560
Butter per lb.	.33	.335	.370	.34
Wheat per bushel	.59	.59	.81	.96
Buckwheat per bushel ..	.40	.38	.87	.68
Corn per bushel	.47	.45	.92	.68
Oats per bushel	.32	.32	.47	.38
Potatoes per bushel ...	.50	.45	1.10	.70
Apples per bushel	.60	.60	1.00	.71
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.40	5.50	7.20	6.36
Hogs per 100 lbs.	5.90	6.00	9.70	7.58
Calves per 100 lbs.	7.30	7.80	10.40	8.34
Lambs per 100 lbs.	5.40	5.60	6.80	6.22
Chickens per lb.	.188	.190	.195	.124
Turkeys per lb.	.28	.28	.280	.117
Hay per ton	11.60	11.40	18.40	16.10
Wool per lb.	.18	.19	.23	.21
Index on farm prices				
United States	66	71	07	100
Pennsylvania	89	94	—	100
Prices farmers pay				
United States	123	123	147	100
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	54	58	66	100
Pennsylvania	72	76	—	100

* Not available.

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392,246 Specimens Examined as State Checks Animal Diseases

If all the animals from which specimens were examined in the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry laboratory near Harrisburg, last year were brought together, the State would have by far the largest livestock and poultry farm in the world, and probably the most extensive zoo in Central Pennsylvania.

This is no exaggeration, for during 1931 specimens from 74,951 cattle, 295 horses, 2,995 sheep, 187 swine, 1,425 dogs, 311,350 chickens, 506 turkeys and 537 other animals, came to this most unique institution, isolated from the remainder of the agricultural world for obvious reasons, by the Blue Mountains and the Susquehanna River.

In addition to the actual examinations of specimens, it is found necessary in many cases, to make extended, careful investigations running over a period of time in order to reach definite conclusions on various disease problems which arise.

This painstaking work conducted by veterinarians trained in laboratory technic, is one of the first essentials in the State's efforts toward the prevention and control of transmissible livestock and poultry diseases, states Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau of animal industry in the Department of Agriculture. Practicing veterinarians in all parts of the Commonwealth send specimens to this laboratory. The examinations and scientific investigations are made promptly and the results, together with the recommendations, are reported to the veterinarians. In the case of the examination of dog brains for rabies, this work becomes extremely important and a direct service in the saving of human lives.

A number of specimens examined during 1931 exceeded the 1930 total by 75,246, or 24 per cent. A large proportion of this laboratory work results from the blood testing of cattle for Bang disease (bovine abortion) and of chickens for bacillary white diarrhea or pullorum disease. Both diseases are taking heavy tolls from Pennsylvania farmers.

The growth of the laboratory service is indicated by the records which show that 6,189 specimens were examined in 1923; 64,180 in 1926; 200,000 in 1929; 317,000 in 1930 and 392,246 in 1931.

Among the animals involved in the work other than those already specifically enumerated are: Cats, rabbits, deer, beavers, foxes, raccoons, guinea-pigs, goats, bears, groundhogs, minks, coyotes, ducks, geese, pigeons, pea fowls, partridges, ruffed grouse, pheasants, Mexican quail, canaries, squirrels, wild ducks and wild turkeys.

"A prosperous nation is based upon the prosperity of its agriculture and a profitable agriculture is based on healthy livestock," Dr. Munce points out in a review of the laboratory work.

"A well equipped laboratory and properly trained personnel is indispensable to an organization like the bureau of animal industry in successfully preventing and controlling transmissible diseases of livestock, including poultry."

Low Food Supply In Cold Storage

Reports on cold storage holdings of food products do not show the same signs of over-production of most farm commodities as were evident a year or two ago, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Less butter was being held in the 72 licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania at the beginning of 1932 than at the corresponding time of any other year on record. Over 5,496,000 pounds of butter were in storage on December 31, 1929. The present amount is less than 1,500,000 pounds.

Twenty per cent fewer eggs (in shell) are reported in storage compared with a year ago, and even the amount of broken eggs in the warehouses is showing a downward trend for the first time in many years.

The cold storage holdings of beef is the lowest on record, being much less than half the total reported a year ago. Mutton and veal fit into the same picture with amounts 15 to 25 per cent under the 1931 figures. With one exception, the fish holdings set a new low mark.

Poultry and pork are the only two items to show pronounced increases. Not since reports were first received in 1915, was more poultry in storage, as of the December 31 date, than in 1931. Pork is also the highest on record with a single exception.

The State cold storage law requires that all warehouses in which food is kept for 30 days or more at a temperature of 40 degrees or less Fahr., must be licensed and that quarterly reports must be submitted on holdings. The date of storage and the date of removal are required on each container, and none of the products covered by the reports can be carried in storage for more than 12 months. State agents make hundreds of inspections annually in the enforcement of this law which makes certain that the public receives wholesome storage products.

The figures for December 31, 1931 and for the corresponding date in 1930 are as follows:

	1931	1930
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	3,670,522	4,565,136
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	4,245,158	4,537,568
Butter (lbs.)	1,458,204	3,258,919
Poultry (lbs.)	7,801,129	6,234,540
Fish (lbs.)	2,802,408	3,424,110
Game (lbs.)	27,522	14,516
Beef (lbs.)	851,262	2,117,146
Veal (lbs.)	55,203	65,938
Mutton (lbs.)	132,594	185,822
Pork (lbs.)	4,484,441	2,711,772

Beekeepers Urged to Prepare Now For Transferring Bees

All beekeepers who have transferring to do as a result of last year's State inspection, are being advised by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, that now is an excellent time to prepare supplies and assemble hives and frames for transferring bees from the illegal to the modern movable frame equipment.

Not only is it necessary to have bees in hives which can be properly manipulated and inspected, but it is important to arrange the apiary in a suitable location with a natural or artificial windbreak, and with the hives arranged in such a manner, preferably in lots of two with space in front, in the back and at one side of the hives, H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, explains.

He finds that it requires but a minute or two to inspect a colony of bees where hives are conveniently arranged, whereas colonies not so arranged may take considerably more time and may result in additional follow-up inspections and annoyance to such beekeepers as well as greater expense to all parties concerned.

Those failing to comply as required by notices served at time of inspection, will be held strictly to account as specified in the Bee Law, bureau officials assert.

Warn Owners Not To Desert Dogs

Some dog owners in counties throughout the Commonwealth are doing the most inhumane act of transporting their dogs a long distance from home and purposely losing them.

To all who contemplate such disposal, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued this timely advice and warning:

"Reports from Dog Law enforcement agents located in all sections of the State, indicate that a number of dog owners are taking their dogs a long distance from their homes and turning them loose to shift for themselves.

"Aside from the large amount of damage these dogs do to livestock, poultry and wild life, it is cruel and uncalled for to take a dog into a strange section and turn it loose. Dog owners are reminded that more humane ways are available for disposing of their dogs.

"Instructions have been given all Dog Law enforcement agents to report any such case where the evidence against a dog owner can be obtained. Such evidence will be given to the proper humane agency for action.

"During the present times, the Bureau has no desire to cause anyone to be prosecuted, but a person who deliberately deserts a dog, can and should be held accountable for such a heartless act."

Apple Marking Law Being Enforced

The attention of apple growers, as well as dealers, wholesalers, retailers and other handlers of Pennsylvania apples, is being called to the Pennsylvania apple marking law. This law has been on the statute books since 1917, but there are many apple handlers in the State who are not familiar with its provision, George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, explains.

The law requires that apples in closed packages be marked with the name and address of the packer, the variety of the fruit and the minimum size or numerical count. The law does not require that any particular grade be marked on the package.

However, if any of the U. S. grades are used, the contents of the packages must comply with the requirements of the specified grade since these grades are official for use in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stuart adds that inspectors of the Bureau of Markets are continually checking packages and advises that care be taken that all apples be marked in accordance with the law.

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Only Ten States Outrank Pennsylvania In Livestock

A trend toward greater diversification in livestock production on Pennsylvania farms is evident from recent estimates compiled by the bureau of statistics and information, State Department of Agriculture.

The number of swine has increased after reaching the lowest point on record a year ago, stopping a drastic decline which set in just after the World War. Flocks of sheep continue to become more numerous and to increase in size, the number of head at present being approximately 100,000 more than the total five years ago. While the number of horses is still declining, greater interest in raising colts forecasts the possibility of an increase in the near future. Lastly, a great many more steers can be found in Pennsylvania feedlots this winter compared with the previous year. On the other hand, an eleven per cent decrease in number of heifers from one to two years old on farms compared with two years ago, leads to the belief that many farmers intend to decrease their dairy herds or at least discontinue expansion.

If these tendencies to raise or feed more swine, sheep, horses and beef cattle, continue, Pennsylvania will again experience a somewhat more balanced livestock industry such as has characterized the Commonwealth through most of its 250 years' existence as a great agricultural colony and State, officials believe.

Retains High Rank

While shifting away from swine, sheep, beef cattle and horses during the past two decades, Pennsylvania has retained the rank of eleventh among the States in total value of livestock on farms, not considering poultry in which this Commonwealth takes a foremost rank, but for which 1931 estimates are not available at this time. The States outranking Pennsylvania in livestock are, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Missouri.

The total value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine was estimated at $110,125,000 on January 1 this year, compared to $136,093,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. At the beginning of 1930, the estimate was $178,449,000; 1929, $181,149,000; 1928, $165,000,000; 1927, $138,000,000; 1926, $145,000,000; 1925, $141,000,000; 1924, $157,000,000; 1923, $162,000,000; 1922, $160,000,000; and 1921, $199,000,000.

Pennsylvania is one of the five leading livestock States east of the Mississippi River, being surpassed only by Illinois, Ohio, New York and Wisconsin. The aggregate value of livestock on farms in the Commonwealth on January 1, represented one-third of the total in all the North Atlantic States. In value of dairy cows, Pennsylvania stands fifth among all States, being surpassed only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin.

The various classes of livestock were valued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service on January 1 this year as follows: Horses and colts, $30,797,000; mules and mule colts, $5,557,000; cows and heifers two years and over kept for milk, $53,160,000; other cattle and calves, $12,856,000; sheep and lambs, $2,169,000; swine including pigs, $5,586,000.

The major portion of the decrease in livestock value, came in the dairy cattle class, where a drop of $15,640,000 in estimated value was experienced in spite of an increase of 26,000 in number of head on farms.

The number of horses and mules was estimated at 347,000—a decrease of 12,000 during the year; all cattle and calves, 1,398,000—41,000 more than last year; sheep and lambs, 491,000—an increase of 10,000; swine and pigs, 655,000—an increase of 13,000.

Quarantines Against Serious Plant Pests Prove Effective

Ranging in effectiveness all the way from retarding the advancing hordes of Japanese beetles through Eastern Pennsylvania to a complete prevention of the spread of the potato wart in several central counties, plant quarantines have established themselves as invaluable to present-day agriculture, states R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, in a review of the history of such quarantines in Pennsylvania.

"Probably the best known of the plant quarantines is the one affecting the movement of farm products in the effort to suppress the spread of the Japanese beetle," Mr. Bell relates. "This quarantine has been in effect since 1921, at which time a very small portion of the State in the vicinity of Philadelphia was included in the regulated area. Since that time, the area included has been gradually pushed West, and now approximately one-third of the State is involved.

"The Japanese beetle, as its name implies, was introduced into this country from Japan. When first discovered in New Jersey, its potentialities for damage to agriculture were very soon recognized. Since the insect is carried in its grown or beetle stage in farm products, all such products were included in the list of articles restricted.

"The grub of the Japanese beetle is always found in soil, hence the advisability of restricting the movement of soil either as such or when in contact with roots of such plants as nursery stock became quite evident. Since the Japanese beetle as the grown-up or beetle stage only occurs during the summer months, except in greenhouses, it will be seen that it is ony necessary to restrict the movement of farm products during the time when the beetles are in flight, while in the case of the grub which is found at all periods of the year the restriction of materials enumerated in this phase of the quarantine must extend throughout the year.

"From a careful survey of the situation, we are convinced that the Japanese beetle has been much retarded in its spread by the enforcement of the provisions of this quarantine.

Corn Borers Reduced

"The European corn borer quarantine has been running in Pennsylvania since 1919 when the first borers were found in the northwest corner of the State. Since this insect is only found in corn and closely related crops, it was not necessary to include any farm produce other than corn, broom corn, sorghum and sudan grass. In the twelve intervening years, this serious corn pest has gradually spread toward the South and East until now it has covered about two-thirds of the State. Fortunately, the heavy corn growing districts of the southeast have not yet been invaded, and it is protection of this part of the State with which we are most concerned at present.

"The restrictions on the movement of corn produce extends throughout the year. However, the greatest movement of infested corn occurs during the summer season when the corn is in the roasting ear stage and it becomes advisable to place road patrols at this season.

"In certain districts of the State where the corn borer has at times been quite numerous and considered a decided menace to agriculture, the quarantine has included provisions which made it compulsory for the corn growers in such districts to clean up all corn refuse before the emergence of the parent moth. This period of emergence is about the last part of June or the first of July. Through this clean up, Pennsylvania has been able to greatly reduce the number of borers in the area longest known to be infested. This reduction is evident when the rate of infestation in these areas is compared with like areas in neighboring states.

100 Per Cent Effective

"Another important plant quarantine is concerned with the control of the spread of the European potato wart. This is a fungus disease and was first known to occur in Pennsylvania in 1918. At first potato growing was prohibited in the area known to be infected. Fortunately, there are certain varieties of potatoes which are immune to this destructive disease, and it is now possible for these immune varieties to be grown in the areas under quarantine. The potato wart quarantine prohibits the shipment of potatoes from the areas known to be infected to areas outside. It also affects the movement of soil, refuse and manures from the infected districts.

During the thirteen years in which this quarantine has been enforced, no appreciable spread has been noted. It has been the duty of the officers intrusted with the enforcement of this quarantine to see that only immune varieties were grown under permit in the area, and that no potatoes or manures were moved from these districts without inspection and certification. The potato wart quarantine is apparently one of the few cases where such restrictions have been 100 per cent effective in preventing the spread of the pest involved."

Local Markets Use More Penna. Apples

A marked shift from western apples to the use of Pennsylvania-grown apples has been taking place in this Commonwealth during recent years, states George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. While truck shipments from neighboring States have increased, the annual rail receipts of apples from outside sources have declined at fifteen Pennsylvania cities approximately 2,000 cars in recent years compared with 1923.

It is becoming more difficult each year for growers in distant States to market apples in Pennsylvania cities in any but short crop years, Mr. Stuart explains. The Keystone State growers are grading and packing to higher standards than formerly and the consumers are becoming aware of the superior quality of Pennsylvania fruit when well graded, sized and packed.

Markets in other States as well as in foreign countries are likewise recognizing the high quality of Pennsylvania-grown apples. Carload after carload of the 1931 crop were shipped to points in the middle west, New England and the South. The export movement, though not as heavy this season as during some previous years due to the disrupted exchange situation, is taking thousands of barrels of Pennsylvania fruit to consumers in Great Britain, Germany, France and other parts of Europe.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Wisconsin and Ohio On T. B. Honor Roll

Wisconsin and Ohio, both important cattle-breeding and dairy States, have, by virtue of tuberculin testing and reducing the extent of infection to one-half of one per cent of all their cattle, been placed in the category of modified accredited areas by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the campaign against bovine tuberculosis. This recognition for these States comes after 13 years' effort, during which more than 10,000,000 tuberculin tests were made in Wisconsin and 4,000,000 in Ohio.

Seed Potato Growers Set High Record

Producing an average of 316 bushels of certified seed potatoes per acre in 1931, Pennsylvania growers stood at the head of the list among the twenty states which conducted certification work, according to a report made by the Seed Potato Certification Committee to the State Bureau of Plant Industry.

While ranking fourteenth in total production of certified seed, the average acre yield of the Pennsylvania growers was seven times as much as in the State with the lowest average. An interesting fact revealed by the Bureau of Plant Industry is that many potato growers in Pennsylvania buy the certified seed from a State with a 75-bushel acre yield instead of buying from their own local sources with a 316-bushel yield.

Conditions in Pennsylvania are favorable for the production of seed potatoes of the highest standard and it is likely that the total production here will increase greatly during the next decade, according to officials of the Bureau. Approximately 91,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced here last year, while in Maine, 4,000,000 bushels were certified. Two million five hundred thousand bushels of potatoes are planted in Pennsylvania each year.

Farmers May Increase 1932 Potato Acreage

According to January 1 acreage intentions, Pennsylvania farmers expect to plant 197,000 acres to potatoes, an increase of three per cent over 1931 when the acreage was 191,000, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service estimates. The total for all States may be slightly less than a year ago.

There are marked variations in the changes growers propose to make in the different States and between different districts within some States. The most pronounced decreases are reported for the early southern commercial areas. Intended decreases for other parts of the country are, in general, heaviest for shipping areas at greatest distance from their principal market outlets. For other areas that are within truck-hauling distance of market, or which produce potatoes mostly for local sale or for home use, the acreage plans range from only slight decreases to increases of as much as 10 per cent.

Farm Price Level Continues Decline

Prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal products dropped from 89 to 79 between December 15 and January 15, while the prices which farmers must pay for things purchased declined only two points, from 123 to 121, according to reports reaching the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The change in price level is due largely to a sharp break in the price of eggs. The index for dairy and poultry products dropped from 102 to 87. Chickens remain as the only important product selling above the pre-war level.

The purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar on January 15, was estimated at 65 cents, compared to 72 cents a month earlier and 52 cents as the average of the entire country.

The following table gives the January 15, 1932, December 15, 1931, and the January 15, 1931 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania, with prewar comparisons:

Commodity	Dec. 15 1931	Jan. 15 1932	Jan. 15 1931	Jan. 15 average 1910-14
Eggs per doz.	.315	.225	.29	.32
Butter per lb.	.33	.29	.34	.33
Wheat per bu.	.591	.58	.81	.98
Buckwheat per bu.	.40	.41	.85	.68
Corn per bu.	.47	.45	.89	.67
Oats per bu.	.32	.31	.45	.46
Potatoes per bu.	.50	.50	1.10	.73
Apples per bu.	.60	.65	1.05	.79
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.40	5.30	7.40	6.02
Hogs per 100 lbs.	5.90	6.40	9.40	8.04
Calves per 100 lbs.	7.30	7.00	10.20	7.98
Lambs per 100 lbs.	5.40	5.40	7.30	6.00
Chickens per lb.	.188	.179	.195	.125
Hay per ton	11.60	10.30	18.50	16.27
Wool per lb.	.18	.18	.23	.24
Index of farm prices				
United States	66	63	94	100
Pennsylvania	89	79	*	100
Prices farmers pay				
United States	123	121	137	100
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	54	52	69	100
Pennsylvania	72	65	*	100

* Not available.

Cheap Seed Put On Black List by State Botanist

"Poor seed, whether for the garden or the field, is dear at any price," asserts Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist, who supervises the collection and testing of thousands of seed samples in enforcing the Pennsylvania Seed Law.

"Don't try to save a few dollars by buying seed which is offered at several dollars below market price," he warns. "Just recently our seed laboratory analyzed such a sample and found that almost one-tenth of it was weed seeds. This seed should not be used, even if it cost nothing. Weeds will be introduced which will cause more injury than the seed is worth.

"One can not tell definitely by sight whether seed will germinate or not. Something may have injured or killed the tiny young plant within the seed. Therefore, all seed should be tested before sowing.

"There are so many simple ways to test seeds for germination that one need only mention the rag-doll and the moist blotting paper methods. Any farmer can make a simple test for such seeds as wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa, and timothy. Some of the smaller grass seeds, such as red top, blue grass and a few others are a little more difficult to test. If he can not make his own tests he should examine the tag carefully to see what the germination test given by the seedsman shows. Let your slogan be 'select the best seed and always test for germination.'"

The seed inspection service conducted by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is constantly on guard to prevent poor seeds from being sold within the Commonwealth. This safeguard is fully effective only when farmers use care in the purchase of seed no matter from where they buy. All seeds sold within the State are subject to provisions of the Seed Law.

Southern States Buy Pa. Tomato Seed

Almost 4,000 pounds of certified tomato seed were produced in Pennsylvania last year, and much of it was shipped during the winter to tomato growers in Florida, Texas and other southern States, according to K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry.

Out of 138 acres entered for certification in 1931, almost 102 acres passed final field inspection, compared to 250 acres entered and only 56 acres certified in 1930. The improvement of the seed entered last year over the crop entered the previous year was very striking both as to type of fruit produced and freedom from disease, Mr. Lauer states. While the crop as a whole suffered more from the effects of the dry weather in 1931 than the year before, he found that the fruit produced was very uniform both in external shape and internal structure.

The seed houses interested in producing certified tomato seed report that some of this seed is reaching our Pennsylvania vegetable growers but that much of it is being shipped to growers in Florida, Texas and other southern States. A recent survey showed that these growers were satisfied with the germination of this seed and that the results secured from its use were also satisfactory.

In 1931, the following three seed firms satisfactorily met the certification requirements: W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Glick's Seed Farms, Lancaster, R. D. 6, Pennsylvania, and the D. Landreth Seed Company, Bristol, Pennsylvania.

The following table gives the certification by varieties for 1930 and 1931.

Variety	1930	1931
Marglobe	2,000	3,495
Greater Baltimore	300	195
Bonny Best	200	244

Great Caution Needed To Avoid Hog Cholera

A timely reminder to all swine owners, particularly those contemplating sales, is carried in a statement issued by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which reviews the Act of the General Assembly regulating the handling of swine in Pennsylvania.

One of the provisions of the Act is that all swine which have been in possession of livestock dealers or others for a period less than thirty (30) days, must be immunized against cholera by either the serum alone or sero-simultaneous method before being offered for sale.

All purchasers of swine are advised to keep the "bought" hogs away from the herd for a period of twenty-one (21) days. If at the expiration of this period the "bought" hogs appear to be healthy, they can, with a greater degree of safety, be placed with the other swine. Swine owners are further cautioned to be extremely careful in conducting an interchange of swine for breeding purposes. Careful inquiry should be made to determine if both herds are in a healthy condition and if in doubt, a veterinarian should be consulted.

Another timely hint carried is this: "If hog cholera has appeared on your premises or in your vicinity within the past year and replacement of swine is contemplated, or if you are feeding garbage, consult your veterinarian regarding the advisability of having swine immunized against cholera. This will insure your future pork supply for next winter's butchering needs."

The statement concludes by pointing out that the responsibility for having either healthy or diseased hogs is in the owner's own hands.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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McSparran Lists Benefits Resulting From Department's Work in 1931

Testing 697,965 cattle for tuberculosis thus protecting the public health and enabling farmers to hold their milk market, establishing grades for eggs, making possible successful competition with the Pacific Coast, and conducting a statewide check on unscrupulous milk dealers resulting in the payment of rebates amounting to thousands of dollars to farmers, are listed by Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran among the outstanding accomplishments of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the past year.

Tuberculosis Eradication

The bovine tuberculosis eradication work continued at a rapid rate during 1931, the annual report indicates. With one exception, more cattle were tested than in any other year on record. The number of cattle under supervision stands at 1,161,704 or 83% of all the cattle in the Commonwealth. Seventy-two townships were completely tested during the year, bringing the total to 1193 in 66 Counties. All the herds in 46 out of the 67 Counties are now under supervision.

In the course of the year, the market for milk has been held for the farmers in untested areas in every possible case. Department officials have gone to boards of health in cities where bans on milk from untested cows were contemplated and secured the cooperation of the boards, providing the farmers had signed for the test. In this way, the market was saved for hundreds of farmers who cooperated with the State and Federal Governments. Opposition to the test has practically disappeared.

Egg Grading

"The Department asked the last regular session of the General Assembly for an egg grading law but the request was refused," Secretary McSparran states in his review. "The Department, in cooperation with poultrymen, then established voluntary egg grades for use in Pennsylvania. This action has met with favorable response and most encouraging results. The grades were immediately adopted by the officials of the egg auction at Doylestown and a licensed inspector was located at the assembling plant to grade all eggs before the auction.

"This development has proven helpful to hundreds of poultrymen in Bucks County in obtaining premium prices, and apparently the Philadelphia market has responded to the situation and the best grades of eggs in Pennsylvania are now selling from one cent below to several cents above the price received by Pacific Coast producers. Before the egg grading work was attempted here, the California eggs were selling from four to six cents a dozen above the price paid for the Pennsylvania-laid eggs.

European Corn Borer

"The European corn borer has threatened the corn growing industry of Pennsylvania for almost a decade. However, corn growers in cooperation with the State and Federal Departments have accomplished an outstanding piece of work in effectively curbing the ravages of this insect. The rate of infestation in the oldest and most densely infested area has been reduced from five to less than one per cent during the past five years while in all other infested States the number has increased. Clean farming practices such as cutting corn stalks low and not allowing any corn refuse to remain over winter, have contributed much to this successful campaign against the corn borer. So far the insect has been kept out of the principal corn growing counties, and it is hopeful that the spread into these counties and its rate of increase there will be extremely slow because of the successful and practical means of control developed.

Unscrupulous Milk Dealers

"Rounding up unscrupulous dealers who were practicing a short-changing scheme on milk producers, has brought definite results during the past year. Fifteen of these dealers were caught under-reading the Babcock butterfat test and were not only heavily fined but were required to pay in rebates more than $5,000 to the farmers who had been cheated. While this type of business has proven very costly to farmers, it is only fair to emphasize the fact that the great majority of milk dealers are not in this class. They are doing an honest business and are cooperating not only with milk producers, but with State officials and local health authorities in the distribution of the best possible grade of milk circumstances will permit.

"Merging of bureaus and cutting out unnecessary duplication of activities have made it possible for the Department to accomplish more work than during previous years with a reduction of $50,000 in the annual budget. Many of the important activties have been placed on a self-supporting or a revenue producing basis, due to the collection of fees. How this has been done will be shown in a subsequent release."

Chemists Draft Rules On Bread and Cake

The consulting chemists of the State Pure Food Bureau have agreed upon new rules and regulations for certain bakery products, not adequately defined in existing standards and definitions, Dr. James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist of the Bureau, has announced. They have defined "whole milk bread" as bread prepared with whole milk or its equivalent in milk solids instead of using two-thirds water and one-third milk, as had been the practice for a number of years. This standard is in accordance with the national standard recently adopted. They have also affirmed the rule that all fruit cakes containing artificially colored fruits should be labeled to show the presence of artificial color.

In his monthly report to Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, Dr. Kellogg explains that the activities under the Milk Testing Law have continued in checking methods of making tests in certain plants. As a result, actions were taken against the Otto Suburban Dairy of Emsworth, and the Menzie Dairy Company of McKeesport, rebates totaling $459.23 being made to producers suffering losses from the low readings.

Pullet Lays 322 Eggs To Place First In R. O. P.

Out of 6605 birds from 17 flocks enrolled in the Record of Performance Work conducted by the Pennsylvania bureau of markets in 1931, 1256 or 19 per cent qualified for certificates. In order to secure a certificate, a pullet must lay 200 eggs and a hen must lay 180 eggs during 365 consecutive days and the eggs must average 24 ounces per dozen.

Poultrymen pay from 20 to 35 cents per bird entered to cover the cost to the State for supervising the work.

The highest record was made by a Single Comb White Leghorn pullet in the Leader flock, York County. This bird laid 322 eggs. Another pullet of the same breed in the Wayne Poultry Farm, Wayne County, was second with 312 eggs.

The flock of Jacob's Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Greene County, had the highest per cent of birds qualify for certificates. One hundred and sixty-four birds, or 54.6 per cent of the 300 birds entered received certificates. Second place went to the North Poultry Farm, Juniata County, where 32.8 per cent of the 250 birds entered qualified for certificates.

Z. D. Horn's flock, Washington County, had the highest average production of qualifying birds with 280.38 eggs.

The Leader Farms led in both the Single Comb White Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock groups, while the Wayne Poultry Farm took high honors in the Single Comb White Leghorn hen class.

There are 7142 birds in this Record of Performance work this year, over three times the entries in 1928 when the project was started.

This work is not to be confused with the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest in which 79 pens of 13 birds each are now competing in Harrisburg. The poultry record of performance work is conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Markets, but the trapnest records are kept on the poultry farms.

Cannery Products Inspection Becomes Popular Service

Grading, by State inspectors, of raw farm crops for manufacture increased nearly ten million pounds in 1931 over 1930, according to George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This type of inspection is purely a voluntary service performed by the State only when requested and upon payment of fees to cover the expenses of the State officials in performing the work.

This service was started in 1928 when the first inspectors were requested at three Pennsylvania canneries, Mr. Stuart explains. That year 900,000 pounds of tomatoes were purchased on the basis of the U. S. grades. In four years the demand from growers and canners for the service increased to the extent that 23 inspectors were employed in 1931 to handle the inspection of approximately 53,500,000 pounds of raw fruits and vegetables. Thirty-two million pounds consisted of apples, tomatoes totaled thirteen million pounds, and the balance were snap beans, sour cherries and grapes for grape juice manufacture.

Grades for other crops, not now inspected, will soon be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, according to Mr. Stuart, so that the State will be able to furnish inspectors for canning corn during the 1932 season and possibly for peas and lima beans some time in the near future.

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Must Beware Of Fakirs In Buying Nursery Stock

The nefarious game of selling worthless nursery stock to an unsuspecting public is rapidly passing into history in Pennsylvania.

Through the enforcement of provisions of the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1927 most of the itinerant nursery stock salesmen or agents have been forced to quit their racket, F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector for the Commonwealth reports. Many of these salesmen were unscrupulous in that they accepted deposits on orders never delivered, sold diseased or poorly grown plants, substituted worthless varieties in place of those ordered and frequently delivered stock untrue to name, Mr. Trimble explains. "These tricks of the trade often meant great loses to purchasers. Although such agents are much less common now-a-days, it is still necessary to give warning to persons living in farming and suburban communities of the unreliable agent who may occasionally appear, especially in the spring months, when home owners and others are making plans for beautification of their lawns and gardens."

The purpose of the Plant Pest Act in regulating the nursery industry in Pennsylvania is not only to protect the purchaser but also to extend inspection service to the reliable grower, making it possible for him to keep his nursery free of pests which injure his plants. This inspection consists of a thorough annual examination of the nursery stock in the field during the growing season as well as of stock in the storage houses purchased from other growers.

While the reputable growers gladly take advantage of this inspection service and have their salesmen properly licensed, the unlicensed grower or agent, frequently from neighboring States, may appear in a community for a few days and then be gone with his ill-gotten spoils before being apprehended. The inspection act provides that all salesmen must show their card certificate to a prospective customer upon request. Refusal to do so or the presentation of an invalid card would class the salesman as unreliable and an order should not be placed with him. The activity of any such salesmen should be reported to the Bureau of Plant Industry in Harrisburg. Immediate action is then taken so that unsuspecting persons may be protected.

Unusual Insect Pest Damages Flower Beds

Among the unusual insect pests of 1931 not previously reported as particularly injurious, the gladiolus thrips seem to have caused more concern to home flower growers than any other single species, states T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist in the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Many growers of this highly desirable flower were much disappointed at blooming time to find that their flowers either failed to open, or the exposed petals were discolored and much undersized, Dr. Guyton reports. An examination showed that something was wrong but in many cases, the grower was unable to determine the exact cause of the trouble. It was noticed that the leaves lacked their usual color and were silvered, and that the plants were considerably dwarfed. Most of the growers did not go deep enough into the plants to discover the real trouble.

This insect is described as being about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, dark in body color, with pale bands across the tip ends of the wings. This gives the insect a banded appearance. The young stage is lemon-yellow to orange in color, and since they feed well down in the leaf sheaths or in the developing bud or unopened flower, they usually escape detection. The insects injure the plants by rasping the outer tissue and then lap or suck up the juices from the exposed parts, and as has been stated, produces a silvering or blanching of the leaf surface.

Control Measures

Concerning control measures, the following is given: Thrips are usually controlled by applications of nicotine and soap suds, but this one seems to be so well covered up in its feeding grounds that such treatment is not entirely successful. It is believed that the winter is passed for the most part in the corms or bulbs, and that probably the most successful treatment will be the fumigation of these bulbs or dipping them in some material which will cause the death of the hiding thrips. Various materials have been suggested. Probably forty per cent nicotine used at the rate of three or four teaspoonfuls to one gallon of soapy water will be as satisfactory a control as any.

Where large lots of bulbs are in storage, the treatment by some type of fumigation would probably be desirable. Hydrocyanic acid gas generated from calcium cyanide or from potassium or sodium cyanide would certainly kill all the parent forms, but unfortunately will not destroy any eggs which may be present. The United States Department of Agriculture has suggested the use of the hot water treatment, that is, the immersing of the bulbs under water, kept at the temperature of 120 degrees F. The bulbs should be in the water for a period of ten minutes. Not enough is known about the life history of this insect to state definitely all of its overwintering habits. The burning of infested plants early in the fall probably would constitute a very desirable step in control."

The Bureau is urging flower gardeners who had trouble of this kind with their gladiolus in 1931, to report their experiences.

Grading Opens World's Markets To Local Fruit Growers

More than a million and a half dollars worth of graded and State-inspected fruit and vegetable products were sold to buyers in all parts of the world by Pennsylvania growers during the past season, according to estimates made by D. M. James, supervising inspector, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The records show that 3,950 carloads of graded and inspected fruits and potatoes were shipped from points in the Commonwealth, and 53,050,000 pounds of raw canning crops were sold during the 1931-32 period, compared with 2,975 carloads and 44,000,000 pounds of cannery products during the previous year.

Grading of carlot shipments of fruit covered 80 per cent of the total carloadings in Pennsylvania producing sections during the year. Products sold to canners under State supervision included 36 per cent of all the tomatoes grown for sale to canneries and in addition a large part of the apples used for manufacture into apple products, grapes for grape-juice manufacture, sour cherries and snap-beans.

"The grading of farm products to meet the standards set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is becoming more general in Pennsylvania each year," Mr. James states. "This is tending to improve the demand for Pennsylvania products in the principal markets throughout the world."

This is a service which the State performs without cost to the tax payer since a fee is charged to cover the cost.

Federal Crop Loans Not Available To Pennsylvania Farmers

None of the $50,000,000 allocation for crop production loans being made by provision of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act will be available in Pennsylvania this year, according to an announcement from U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde. Mr. Hyde explains that in Pennsylvania "the State laws make no provisions for the taking of crop liens, the security for loans which the Act requires."

The drought relief loans were made accessible to Pennsylvania farmers last year only through special legislation passed by the 1931 General Assembly.

However, the Federal farm loans on farms through the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, will be available as in the past. A statement from Charles S. Jackson, Secretary of this Bank, recently received by the Department, outlines the policy for Federal farm loans in Pennsylvania this year as follows:

"The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore contemplates no change in its established policy with respect to making loans on Pennsylvania farms during the coming year.

"At no time have we declined to grant a loan, where the applicant was qualified and the security offered was eligible, because of lack of funds; but loans have been rejected due to the applicant being unable to meet the Bank's requirements established under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

"Where the applicant is able to meet the Bank's requirements for obtaining a loan, and where it is recommended and endorsed by the National Farm Loan Association having jurisdiction over the territory in which is located the farm offered as security, any applications received will be given careful consideration by the Bank's Executive Committee."

Illegal Bee Hives Are Public Nuisance

Attention is again called by the Pennsylvania bureau of plant industry to beekeepers maintaining bees in hives which are not of the modern movable frame type as required by the Bee Law.

Letters have been sent out warning beekeepers whose apiaries were inspected the past season and found to contain illegal hives but who have not reported the bees as being transferred or destroyed. It is pointed out that owners having box or crossed comb hives in which type bees can not be inspected and treated for disease, are maintaining a public nuisance and are at all times liable to prosecution.

The work of the State in the control of bee diseases will be greatly facilitated if all beekeepers, whether being notified or not, will prepare at once to transfer all bees from illegal hives to the modern legal type, H. B Kirk, chief apiary inspector, explains.

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Uncertainty Prevails in Outlook for Agriculture

The agricultural outlook reports issued annually by various State and Federal agencies, are noticeably lacking in an indication of probable future trend of farm prices, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Unfavorable economic conditions in foreign countries and uncertainty regarding the extent of business recovery at home during 1932 have made it extremely hazardous to forecast what changes in demand for farm products may be expected, the bureau explains. Consequently, most of the "outlook" reports have replaced their discussions of future prices with statistical data explaining the present situation and with suggestions on how to cut down present cost of living as well as cost of production on the farm.

One eastern State College suggests that a way to reduce living costs on a dairy farm and at the same time assist in improving the dairy situation is to use a heifer or young cow for home meat consumption. Another suggestion is that potato growers, as well as fruit growers, co-operate with neighbors to a greater extent than in the past in the use of expensive equipment, such as sprayers.

Among the tips for making money out of the farm fields and flocks during 1932, the various economic reports have stressed the following: (1) Keep only tuberculosis-free cows with high butter fat test; (2) Buy baby chicks with inherited ability to lay; (3) Produce, slaughter, and cure more meat on the farm; (4) Plant only tested or certified seed whether in the garden or field; (5) Raise more legume hays and less timothy; (6) Be cautious about going into debt to buy expensive equipment unless lower cost of production is reasonably certain; (7) Buy good, young horses to replace old work stock and raise some colts; (8) Do not attempt to cut cost by using low-grade spray materials and fertilizers; (9) Put forth special effort this year to win over local consumers by direct marketing of fresh, well-graded products since more distant producers are at a serious disadvantage due to low prices and relatively high transportation costs.

The Federal economists in their nationwide surveys, foresee during 1932, the possibility of more corn but less wheat, more cattle but fewer sheep, and more poultry but fewer eggs. They can see no great change in the number of swine but a gradual decrease of horses in spite of an increased demand. They forecast continued expansion in dairying and the use of more improved land for hay and pasture. They also believe that with favorable weather, there will be an abundance of fruit and vegetables.

One of the most encouraging points stressed in the reports is the previous advantage of the nearness to markets in times like the present. Every farm in Pennsylvania is within trucking distance of a good market, providing the road from his farm to the main highway is passable the year 'round. For this reason the State's township road building program now well under way, is most certain to prove the economic salvation of thousands of farmers, the bureau asserts.

30 Free Bulletins Listed For Farmers

A list of 30 publications which are distributed free to residents of Pennsylvania have been announced by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The Department mailed in response to requests, more than 25,000 copies of its publications last year. The latest revised list includes the following:

Bulletin 432, Insect Pests of the Household; 441, Rose Insects and Diseases; 445, Pennsylvania Farms, Crops and Livestock; 446, The Market for Pennsylvania Fruit; 448, Pennsylvania Weeds; 452, White Pine Blister Rust.

Bulletin 453, Poultry Diseases; 454, Direct Marketing of Farm Products; 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; 471, Seed Potato Certification; 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; 477, The Oriental Fruit Moth.

Bulletin 480, Scale Insects Injurious in Pennsylvania; 481, The Hessian Fly in Pennsylvania; 485, Food Standards and Definitions; 487, Milk Testing Requirements; 489, The Mexican Bean Beetle; 493, The Fruit and Vegetable Supply for 15 Cities.

Bulletin 497, The Boxwood Leaf Miner; 498, Licensed Nurserymen in Pennsylvania; 499, Apiary Inspection in Pennsylvania; 500, Poultry Breed Improvement Plan; 501, Directory of Information, giving list of free literature on agriculture; 505, Farmers' Cooperative Corporations—How to Form and Finance Them; 506, Pennsylvania Food Laws.

The following publications are in the hands of the printer and will be available at an early date: Bulletin 507, Report of Seed Analyses, 1931; 508, Preservation of Wild Flowers in Pennsylvania; 509, Lime Report, 1930-1931.

Among the miscellaneous publications in the Department's mailing room are: List of Commercial Poultry Farms, List of Commercial Orchards and a Compilation of Agricultural Laws.

Persons desiring one or more of these free bulletins are urged to write direct to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

State Does Not Have Garden Seed For Distribution

Hundreds of requests are being received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for free garden seed. The impression seems to be widespread that the Department makes a practice of distributing free garden seed, and as a consequence both city and country folks write the Department for their allotment of seed.

Since no appropriation has ever been made by the General Assembly for the purchase and free distribution of garden seed, the Department obviously finds it necessary to report that no seed is available and that no seed has ever been distributed in this manner in the past.

It is possible that the people are confusing the State with the Federal Government which followed for a number of years, the practice of distributing free garden seed through the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Senators and Congressmen. However, this practice has long since been discontinued so that at the present time, garden seed, free or otherwise, is not available from either the Federal or the State Government.

What is Pennsylvania's Leading Farm Crop?

"What is Pennsylvania's leading farm crop?" This question is frequently asked the Department of Agriculture.

The Keystone State produces each year one of the four most valuable apple crops grown in the Country, but the leading crop is not apples, says the Department.

Pennsylvania was famous for more than a century as the "granary of America" but the Department shakes its head again. The leading farm crop today is not wheat.

Just last year, the Commonwealth outranked all States in the value of potatoes raised, but the leading crop is not the indispensable spud.

Pennsylvania farmers grow approximately 50,000,000 bushels of corn each year to feed 15,000,000 chickens, 1,385,000 cattle, 347,000 horses and mules, 655,000 swine, 491,000 sheep, but with the exception of one or two World War years, corn has not recently been the "King of the Field."

Hay Leads the Crops

By process of elimination, we have the answer at last: It's hay—homely, old hayseed, himself! Three times as valuable as the wheat crop, one-third more valuable than corn, worth five times as much as the apple production, and three times that of potatoes, hay is the leading crop on Pennsylvania farms. It represents 40 per cent of the total cultivated acreage, and 35 per cent of the total value of crops harvested last year. Pennsylvania produced the second most valuable tame hay crop of any State in 1930 and the third in 1931. While once principally the non-legume timothy, an increasing proportion of the total is now made up of legumes—clover and alfalfa.

Statistics reveal some queer facts about this perennial campaign for leadership among the crops. For several years after the Civil War, the race was neck and neck with corn, wheat and hay of approximately the same value. Wheat once frequently beat out corn for second place but during recent years, the corn crop has often been twice as valuable as the wheat crop. In 1919, corn set its famous all-time record value of $109,000,000, almost as much as the total estimated value of all principal crops in 1931. In 1921, the total apple crop in all sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties was worth three million dollars less than the tobacco crop grown largely in Lancaster County.

The 1930 Federal Census gives some important data about the "dark horses" among the Commonwealth's farm crops. For example, the farm woodlot yielded forest products in 1929 valued at $7,680,000, and the farm gardens produced vegetables totaling $8,380,000. And last but not least, Pennsylvania producers sold $3,313,000 worth of mushrooms in 1929.

Of course, not all farm crops in Pennsylvania are cash crops. In fact, most of them are not. The cash income from crops in 1930 was only $75,826,000, while for livestock and livestock products, the total was estimated at $179,953,000.

Milk Leads the Products

The leading farm crop is by no means the leading farm product. Hay surrenders immediately to milk. The 1930 census valued the products of Pennsylvania dairy farmers, not including the sale of animals, at approximately $100,000,000 for 1929, and the products of the poultry yards at more than $50,000,000. Milk, cream, and butter, more than 80 per cent of which now come from cows known to be free from tuberculosis, is and has been since the World War, the principal source of farm income in most Pennsylvania counties.

A review of leading farm crops and products in Pennsylvania since Civil War days, reveals a Commonwealth with a widely diversified agriculture—a system of farming stressed by William Penn 250 years ago as a means of alleviating hard times.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

hn A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Much Interest In Cooperative Effort

More than the usual amount of interest is now being manifested in producers' cooperative effort throughout Pennsylvania, states George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his monthly report to Secretary McSparran.

A representative of the bureau met with the board of directors of five cooperative associations in the south-central and northwestern sections of the Commonwealth during the past month. One meeting in the commercial apple belt was to advise and assist an organization in developing plans, contracts and methods for the cooperative marketing of fruit. Two meetings were for the purpose of improving the by-laws of the associations. A fourth conference was to assist in drafting plans for the cooperative marketing of gasoline, kerosene, greases and lubricating oil, by an organization in northwestern Pennsylvania. The advisibility of starting a cherry growers' cooperative organization in the Erie district was the purpose of another recent meeting.

In addition to these conferences, four annual meetings of cooperative associations were attended by H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the bureau, who discussed Pennsylvania cooperative laws and the value of cooperative effort among producers.

At a recent annual meeting of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, five Pennsylvania members were elected to the Board of Directors. Farmers of Pennsylvania now comprise an important part of the membership of this cooperative purchasing organization, Mr. Hanemann explains. In 1927 the membership of the Exchange entitled Pennsylvania farmers to only one director in the organization and the recent increase in the representation to five directors, illustrates plainly the growth of this cooperative enterprise within the State. Directors are apportioned among the nine states which the Exchange serves, upon the basis of the number of members in each state.

Reports reaching the bureau indicate that the maple sugar producers of Somerset County have undertaken cooperative effort in the formation of a County Maple Sugar Producers' Association. A standard label for maple products produced in the county has been adopted.

Another proposal in line with better farm marketing, is the preliminary steps being taken by a group of citizens in an east-central Pennsylvania city, to develop a farmers' retail market house in that city. Pennsylvania is now famous for its many retail market houses and the interest at present seems to indicate that the number will continue to increase, according to marketing officials.

Feed Oats Cannot Be Legally Sold For Seed Oats

The Pennsylvania Seed Law does not permit the selling of oats, or any other farm seeds, for seeding purposes which have not been labeled in compliance with the Seed Law.

This is the answer given by officials of the State Bureau of Plant Industry, to the timely question, "Can feed oats be legally sold for seed oats in this Commonwealth?"

"The protection of the Seed Law to the farmers need not be accepted if they do not wish to have it, and from past experience we know that many farmers in the State do not accept the protection given them by the Seed Law in the choosing of their seed oats," Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist, explains in a statement on the question. "With clover, timothy, alfalfa, wheat, corn and other farm seeds, the farmer seems to be more careful than he is with his oats. The result is that many of the noxious weeds now found in Pennsylvania have been introduced by the sowing of feed oats instead of a good clean quality of seed oats.

"Among these weeds are Canada thistle, quack grass, horse nettle and perennial sow thistle, perhaps four of the most troublesome weeds in the State. Furthermore, these feed oats often do not germinate well. The harvesting and storage conditions may not have been the best. The oats may have been stored where they became heated, thus resulting in the killing of the germ. This injury cannot be determined without a germination test which the farmer quite frequently does not make. Consequently, he has a poor stand and a low yield.

"Last year, our seed laboratory made a test of 118 samples of oats. These samples had been gathered from the farmers' supply which they intended to use for seeding purposes. Among these samples, only seven were free from weeds, and one sample contained 25 different kinds of weed seeds, or a total of 1449 weed seeds in four ounces of the oats. Over 5,000 weed seeds in one pound of oats, and yet the oats from which that sample was taken were going to be used for seed oats.

"If the farmer knew the chances that he is taking in sowing this kind of oats, he certainly would demand seed of a higher quality and seed that has been properly labeled in compliance with the Pennsylvania Seed Law. He should give special attention to the percentage of purity, the percentage of weed seeds, the number of noxious weed seeds present if any, and the percentage of germination with the date when the test was made.

"What has been said about the use of feed oats for seed can in a great measure be said concerning corn. Nothing but the highest quality of seed should be planted if the farmer wishes to raise a maximum crop of corn.

"Remember that the Seed Law offers protection but cannot compel the farmer to accept that protection."

510 Retail Stores Quit Selling Oleo

Five hundred and ten retail stores in Pennsylvania failed to renew their licenses for the sale of oleomargarine in 1932, according to the monthly report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Up to March 1, only 3,415 oleomargarine licenses had been issued, the lowest number since 1928. A careful check was made recently on all unlicensed stores and the State agents found that the majority will not renew their licenses, having discontinued the sale of the butter substitute as previously carried on under license.

The Oleomargarine Law was enacted in 1901, when conditions in the sale of butter substitutes became intolerable. It requires the licensing of all establishments selling oleo, and a strict accounting of all dealings in such products, under heavy penalty for violation.

Twenty years ago, from 50 to 60 prosecutions were necessary each year in the enforcement of the law. The splendid cooperation of merchants made it possible to reduce the number of prosecutions to 14 last year.

295,574 Dogs Licensed; 303 Owners Fined

A total of 295,574 individual dog licenses and 428 kennel licenses for 1932 have been issued, according to the latest reports received by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. During the first two months of the year, 3,168 unlawful dogs were killed by police officials and 303 prosecutions instituted against owners for violating the law. Damage claims numbered 206, totaling $4,797. These claims cover damages to livestock and poultry by dogs.

The number of individual dog licenses issued by counties are as follows:

Adams County, 2,339; Allegheny, 15,089; Armstrong, 5,196; Beaver, 4,456; Bedford, 4,267; Berks, 13,616; Blair, 7,559; Bradford, 4,297; Bucks, 3,491; Butler, 4,499; Cambria, 10,042; Cameron, 363; Carbon, 1,927; Centre, 3,014; Chester, 8,169.

Clarion, 3,165; Clearfield, 3,369; Clinton, 2,101; Columbia, 3,866; Crawford, 5,562; Cumberland, 3,054; Dauphin, 7,000; Delaware, 4,000; Elk, 1,727; Erie, 5,933; Fayette, 8,289; Forest, 548; Franklin, 3,057; Fulton, 1,294; Greene, 3,348.

Huntingdon, 3,749; Indiana, 5,852; Jefferson, 3,399; Juniata, 1,100; Lackawanna, 4,847; Lancaster, 10,000; Lawrence, 3,829; Lebanon, 4,369; Lehigh, 5,635; Luzerne, 8,500; Lycoming, 4,686; McKean, 2,728; Mercer, 5,145; Mifflin, 1,675; Monroe, 1,157; Montgomery, 8,500; Montour, 860; Northampton, 4,050; Northumberland, 3,980; Perry, 2,843; Pike, 616; Potter, 1,335; Schuylkill, 3,640; Snyder, 1,250; Somerset, 6,722; Sullivan, 491; Susquehanna, 3,163; Tioga, 2,330; Union, 1,175; Venango, 4,843; Warren, 2,434; Washington, 11,077; Wayne, 2,799; Westmoreland, 14,167; Wyoming, 1,616; and York, 6,375.

Farm Prices Remain On Downward Trend

The farm prices of principal products declined during the past month, with the index at 73 on February 15, compared with 79 a month before, and the pre-war level of 100.

Reports to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate that the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar has declined, standing at 60 on February 15, five points lower than on January 15.

The prices of cereals, calves, lambs, and wool have been holding firm while those of apples, other livestock, eggs and poultry have dropped.

The following table gives the farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania on February 15 and comparisons with a month ago, a year ago and pre-war:

Commodity	Pre-War	A Year Ago	A Month Ago	Feb. 15 1932
Eggs per doz. ..	.28	.20	.225	.160
Butter per lb. .	.32	.30	.29	.26
Wheat per bu. .	.99	.87	.58	.59
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.83	.41	.39
Corn per bu. ..	.68	.87	.45	.44
Oats per bu. ...	.48	.44	.31	.32
Potatoes per bu.	.74	1.10	.50	.48
Apples per bu. .	.83	1.10	.65	.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	7.00	5.30	5.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.98	8.80	5.40	5.10
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	9.90	7.00	7.10
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	7.60	5.40	5.70
Chickens per lb.	.129	.190	.179	.170
Hay per ton ...	16.41	18.50	10.30	10.10
Wool per lb. ..	.23	.22	.18	.18
Index of farm prices				
United States	100	90	63	60
Pennsylvania	100	*	79	73
Prices farmers pay				
United States	100	136	121	121
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	100	66	52	50
Pennsylvania	100	*	65	60

* Not available

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Inspection Law Safeguards Industry Worth Millions

Recent steps taken by France on the importation of certain American-grown apples because of the San Jose Scale, recalls to the minds of veteran horticulturists the sweep of this scale insect eastward from California a generation ago.

The famous Pennsylvania horticultural industry, with no regulations on the importation of nursery stock, lay helpless in the path of the insect. Leading Pennsylvania nurserymen came before the General Assembly of 1901 demanding adequate laws on the transportation and sale of nursery stock. The Act was speedily passed but it came too late. Fruit trees worth millions of dollars and containing the labors of thousands of farmers for years awaiting the bearing age and profitable returns, died before effective control measures could be developed.

The lessons learned from the San Jose Scale experience have never been forgotten. By the rigid enforcement of the nursery inspection law, the Commonwealth has been able to protect its fruit-growing industry from dozens of foreign pests even more deadly than the San Jose Scale. In several cases, neighboring states have been less fortunate and have spent millions of dollars in eradicating destructive pests, which careful nursery stock inspection has kept out of Pennsylvania .

Not only has nursery inspection protected Pennsylvania orchards but it has through the guaranteeing of a healthy product, opened up a nation-wide market for Pennsylvania-grown nursery stock. The tremendous increase in this business is strikingly indicated by records in the nursery inspection office of the State Bureau of Plant Industry. In 1901, there were only 121 nurseries in the Commonwealth and they contained 2,230 acres. Thirty years later the number increased to 563 with 8,600 acres, valued at seven and one-half million dollars and with total sales exceeding five million dollars. Pennsylvania is one of the four leading states in the growing of nursery stock.

Another change in the nursery business since 1901, has been the trend away from growing fruit trees. At that time, 90 per cent were fruit-tree growing nurseries while today only 22 per cent grow fruit trees and small fruits.

The three important provisions of the nursery inspection regulations as enforced at present are: (a) All woody plants grown or collected for sale by anyone in Pennsylvania must have the same inspected and certified by an inspector of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, before offering them for sale: (b) All dealers in woody plants must make application for a certificate and receive the same before offering stock for sale; (c) Agents or representatives must carry and present upon request a card certificate obtained by request of their principal.

Large Farms Increase In 60 Year Period

The story of how the machine age and the changing economic conditions have affected agriculture in Pennsylvania is told in a striking way by the Federal Census statistics on the size of farms in 1930 compared with sixty years ago, says the State Department of Agriculture.

The number of farms has been reduced during the past 30 years from 224,248 to 172,419, the number at present being approximately the same as 60 years ago, the Department explains.

The surprising fact to many observers is that the number of farms under 20 acres now is just about the same as in 1870. With population increasing almost three-fold during this period, they point out that it would be logical to expect an increase in the number of small truck, and "part-time" farms in the vicinity of centers of population.

Equally significant is the fact that in 1870, the number of farms between 20 and 100 acres made up two-thirds of the total while in 1930, farms of this size comprised less than one-half of the total. The trend has been distinctly toward farms of more than 99 acres in size. This size equalled 36 per cent of the total in 1930, but only 22 per cent of the total just after the Civil War. However, this comparison does not give the entire picture, it is pointed out, for the number of farms over 100 acres doubled between 1870 and 1880 and has been gradually declining ever since. Since 1925, the decrease in this size has been proportionately less than in the 20-to-99-acre group. The explanation is probably found in the merging of smaller farms into one large farm or the expansion of the larger farms by the acquisition of bordering small farms. Undoubtedly, the tendency to go into the dairy business and to abandon small-scale fruit and grain growing has been a factor in the change in size of farms.

The 172,419 farms today contain approximately two million fewer acres of improved land than the 174,041 farms in 1870 and yet these present-day farmers with less cultivated land are producing as much in two years as the farmers of 1870 produced in three years.

The following table gives the number of farms in the various size groups in 1870 and 1930:

Size	1930	1870
Under 20 acres	26,322	26,197
20 to 49 acres	29,932	48,151
50 to 99 acres	53,376	61,268
100 to 499 acres ..	62,060	38,273
Over 499 acres	729	152
Total	172,419	174,041

Fewer Rabid Dogs Reported in State

One hundred and fifty fewer cases of rabies were reported in Pennsylvania in 1931 than in 1930 and so far in 1932 the number is running less than during the corresponding period a year ago, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The report for 1931 shows 235 cases with 157 persons and 2179 animals bitten while the 1930 records indicate 384 cases, 228 persons and 1795 animals bitten. While fewer animals have been bitten so far this year, the number of persons involved is twice as great as a year ago.

The bureau of animal industry prevents, controls and eradicates rabies by performing the following services: (1) By placing individual quarantines on all exposed dogs or other animals; (2) By establishing a general quarantine on municipalities, townships and counties when conditions warrant the same; (3) By cooperation with veterinary practitioners, livestock owners, municipal authorities, civic organizations and dog law enforcement officials; (4) By conducting laboratory examination on the brain of animals which have died or been destroyed, which were suspected of having been affected with rabies; (5) By reporting results of laboratory findings by telegram to all interested parties: (6) By thorough investigation of the outbreak, tracing sources of infection and number of animals or persons exposed.

In carrying out rabies quarantines, the bureau does not recognize vaccination against the disease. Even though a dog has been vaccinated, it is still subject to quarantine regulations and must be kept in isolation on the premises of the owner. From data available, the bureau is of the opinion that methods thus far proposed for the immunization of dogs against rabies are still in the experimental stage and cannot be too greatly depended upon as a control measure.

Officials of the bureau advise that dogs acting strangely be penned up and a veterinarian called. Shooting the dog immediately often destroys the brain so that it is impossible to make the necessary laboratory examination.

Geography of Wheat Growing Shows Many Important Changes

Farmers in Pennsylvania have been harvesting approximately the same acreage of winter wheat during the past two years, as their grandfathers harvested 85 years ago, but are securing almost six million bushels more of the product due to an increase of seven bushels per acre in average yield.

The bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explains that while the total acreage seeded to wheat now is about the same as before the Civil War, the geographic distribution of this acreage in the State has changed greatly. The ten leading counties in the period centering around 1845 were: Lancaster, Franklin, Washington, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Allegheny, Chester, Berks, York and Huntingdon. The ten leading counties today are: Lancaster, York, Franklin, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Lebanon, Lehigh, Bucks and Northampton.

It will be noted that Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Huntingdon have dropped back while additional southeastern counties have come to the front. Several of the important counties today are producing from two to three times as much wheat as they did 85 years ago.

Contrary to a popular belief, wheat growing in Pennsylvania did not reach its point of maximum expansion during the World War, but in 1903 when the acreage was almost twice that of the present. Even more curious is the fact that this great expansion was reached after a twelve-year period in which the December 1 price of wheat was never above $1.00 per bushel and averaged less than 75 cents per bushel.

The 1931 production of winter wheat by counties is estimated in bushels by the Bureau as follows: Adams County, 841,700; Allegheny, 100,100; Armstrong, 174,640; Beaver, 144,730; Bedford, 353,520; Berks, 1,127,710; Blair, 129,560; Bradford, 87,000; Bucks, 509,520; Butler, 261,220.

Cambria, 44,460; Cameron, 200; Carbon, 59,680; Centre, 307,780; Chester, 874,150; Clarion, 191,440; Clearfield, 54,740; Clinton, 154,480; Columbia, 400,500; Crawford, 105,750; Cumberland, 780,680.

Dauphin, 457,400; Delaware, 41,020; Elk, 800; Erie, 67,580; Fayette, 78,480; Forest, 8,320; Franklin, 1,240,130; Fulton, 240,480; Greene, 50,430; Huntingdon, 146,080; Indiana, 191,710.

Jefferson, 70,250; Juniata, 146,560; Lackawanna, 810; Lancaster, 2,757,320; Lawrence, 187,940; Lebanon, 645,050; Lehigh, 578,750; Luzerne, 102,880; Lycoming, 362,340; McKean, 1,310; Mercer, 187,720; Mifflin, 154,010; Monroe, 62,790; Montgomery, 376,540.

Montour, 173,550; Northampton, 498,330; Northumberland, 431,740; Perry, 243,850; Philadelphia, 13,510; Pike, 1,900; Potter, 890; Schuylkill, 313,720; Snyder, 231,380; Somerset, 114,330; Sullivan, 5,820.

Susquehanna, 3,470; Tioga, 11,820; Union, 260,430; Venango, 38,200; Warren, 13,690; Washington, 198,430; Wayne, 1,000; Westmoreland, 305,070; Wyoming, 8,200 and York, 2,026,410.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA 1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Pennsylvania Produces One-third of Nation's Buckwheat Crop

Pennsylvania produces on the average more than one-third of all the buckwheat raised in the United States, says the bureau of statistics and information, State Department of Agriculture. The section of the Commonwealth made up of Bradford and Tioga Counties is the greatest buckwheat producing district in America. More buckwheat is raised in this section alone than in any State excepting New York. The crop in Pennsylvania last year was estimated at 3,483,000 bushels.

Buckwheat production reached its peak in the Commonwealth during the Civil War period when crops of three times the present-day size were harvested. In 1866, almost as much buckwheat as winter wheat was raised in Pennsylvania. In more than half of the counties, the average acre yield of buckwheat is greater than that of winter wheat.

The 1931 crop was twice as large as the "drought" crop of 1930 but its value on December 1 was almost $200,000 less than the 1930 value due to a decrease from 89 to 40 cents in the average price per bushel. The present price is the lowest in the last 70 years.

With the exception of Delaware and Philadelphia Counties, buckwheat is raised in every county. The estimates of production in bushels by counties are: Adams, 6,780; Allegheny, 4,420; Armstrong, 82,030; Beaver, 2,750; Bedford, 98,160; Berks, 2,940; Blair, 15,480; Bradford, 329,060; Bucks, 7,740; Butler, 86,680.

Cambria, 74,880; Cameron, 2,160; Carbon, 21,830; Centre, 19,460; Chester, 440; Clarion, 129,950; Clearfield, 164,090; Clinton, 10,500; Columbia, 77,760; Crawford, 216,370; Cumberland, 530.

Dauphin, 4,700; Elk, 17,150; Erie, 144,320; Fayette, 37,370; Forest, 12,800; Franklin, 4,340; Fulton, 34,600; Greene, 740; Huntingdon, 21,380; Indiana, 208,890; Jefferson, 173,520.

Juniata, 14,820; Lackawanna, 12,710; Lancaster, 1,660; Lawrence, 18,860; Lebanon, 440; Lehigh, 6,550; Luzerne, 50,960; Lycoming, 113,450; McKean, 15,340 Mercer, 124,800; Mifflin, 4,780.

Monroe, 54,810; Montgomery, 3,110; Montour, 19,610; Northampton, 16,710; Northumberland, 28,420; Perry, 28,090; Pike, 5,370; Potter, 84,370; Schuylkill, 39,440; Snyder, 19,270; Somerset, 195,580.

Sullivan, 50,850; Susquehanna, 69,670; Tioga, 249,950; Union, 2,280; Venango, 88,410; Warren, 58,530; Washington, 1,370; Wayne, 25,180; Westmoreland, 24,740; Wyoming, 34,320, and York, 4,730.

Conduct Tests In 5,506 Cattle Herds

Blood testing of cattle for the control of Bang disease (bovine infectious abortion) is now being carried on in 5,506 herds located in 64 counties, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

One thousand, two hundred and forty-four herds are signed up for the eradication of the disease in accordance with the Pennsylvania plan, and 675 certificates for abortion-free herds have been issued. Blood tests are being made in almost 2,000 more herds than was the case two years ago.

The plan for control adopted in Pennsylvania in 1921, has attained international attention. This plan is voluntary with the herd owner and is based upon sanitary principles, repeated blood testing and the elimination of reactors. This movement in Pennsylvania was the first systematic effort for the control and eradication of the disease to be made in any State.

The number of herds which have been tested for Bang disease is reported by counties as follows: Adams, 13; Allegheny, 103; Armstrong, 45; Beaver, 39; Bedford, 66; Berks, 63; Blair, 34; Bradford, 358; Bucks, 181; Butler, 71; Cambria. 94; Carbon, 11; Centre, 125; Chester, 177; Clarion, 123; Clearfield, 119; Clinton, 24; Columbia, 169; Crawford, 504; Cumberland, 47.

Dauphin, 51; Delaware, 64; Elk, 15; Erie, 87; Fayette, 42; Franklin, 46; Greene, 19; Huntingdon, 30; Indiana, 221; Jefferson, 421; Juniata, 24; Lackawanna, 31; Lancaster, 83; Lawrence, 57; Lebanon, 18; Lehigh, 33; Luzerne, 59; Lycoming, 118; McKean, 82; Mercer, 129; Mifflin, 16; Monroe, 16; Montgomery, 159; Montour, 24; Northampton, 26; Northumberland, 41.

Perry, 9; Philadelphia, 37; Pike, 4; Potter, 113; Schuylkill, 25; Snyder, 13; Somerset, 106; Sullivan, 75; Susquehanna, 127; Tioga, 202; Union, 57; Venango, 39; Warren, 20; Washington, 86; Wayne, 74; Westmoreland, 138; Wyoming, 50; York, 53.

Egg Laying Contest Sets High Record

With the rate of production exceeding 73 per cent during February and the first half of March, the pullets in the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest are setting an unusually high record, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The rate of production has advanced steadily each month, being 58 per cent in November; 70 per cent in December; 72 per cent in January and 74 per cent in February. In spite of severe winter weather during the second week of March, the production has been maintained well above 70 per cent.

A remarkable fact is that the production percentage in the Pennsylvania contest ran six points higher than the Florida contest during February and seven points higher than the western New York contest. The Keystone State competition has been running several points higher than most contests in the Northeastern States.

The pen of Single Comb White Leghorns entered by Guy A. Leader, York, continued to lead the contest at the end of the twentieth week, with Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, second, and Mt. Hope Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts, third.

The competing birds have laid more than 72,000 or 6,000 dozens eggs since the beginning of the competition last November. These eggs have been sold to the State Hospital in Harrisburg, the receipts going into the State Treasury.

France Modifies Apple Embargo

The embargo placed by the French Government on apples from America and other countries, which showed San Jose scale, has been practically removed so far as local apples are concerned, according to word reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

American Government officials prevailed upon the French Government to modify the regulations against apples, pears and other fruit coming into the country from American ports. They requested that the ban be lifted on American-grown fresh fruit which was certified and showed no indication of San Jose scale. Accordingly, the regulations were modified so that fresh fruit from the United States will be admitted into France provided it is accompanied by a sanitary certificate guaranteeing that the fruit is absolutely free from San Jose scale, and subject to sanitary inspection on arrival in France.

State Bureaus Check On Spray Materials

A statewide check on spray materials being offered for sale in Pennsylvania has been made by the State Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement from the Department.

The purpose of the survey as carried out in 34 counties by the bureau of plant industry in cooperation with the bureau of foods and chemistry, was to locate any unapproved or unregistered spray materials being offered for sale and recommended by manufacturers for the control of insects and diseases.

The survey was made under the authority given the Department by the Act of May 17, 1917 which states that it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in the manufacturing of insecticides or fungicides to offer or expose for sale any product until the name of the brand or brands is properly registered and filed with the Department. An amendment to the Act adopted in 1931, requires in addition that printed directions for using the material be carried on the container or on an accompanying circular.

A report on the results of the survey indicate that the inspectors found 188 dealers in 34 counties handling 117 different brands of spray materials, repellants and baits. Many of the samples collected in this inspection were found to be unregistered. In these cases the manufacturers were notified, with the result that complete registration was made promptly. In every sample analyzed, there was no evidence of adulteration and in only one case was it necessary to take action against the selling agent for an unregistered product. This case was promptly settled by the payment of fine and costs.

An example of the value of this work is indicated by the following incident: A material was brought to the Department with high recommendations for it as an efficient insecticide when applied according to the manufacturer's directions. A test of this material was made by the bureau of plant industry and the results were absolutely unsatisfactory. The spray completely defoliated the trees and ruined the entire fruit crop. Needless to say, the sale of this material in Pennsylvania was prohibited. However, the great majority of materials tested, proved to be of value in the control of insects and diseases when used as recommended by the manufacturers.

The bureau of foods and chemistry reports that 572 different brands of spray materials are now registered with the State.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Federal Loans Now Available to Farmers

Pennsylvania farmers can now borrow money from the Federal Government under the 1932 Crop Production Loan Fund, according to an oral announcement from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The procedure as followed in most States of taking crop liens as security, is not legal in Pennsylvania. Such chattel mortgages were temporarily legalized by Governor Pinchot and the General Assembly in 1931 in order that Pennsylvania farmers might secure the benefit of the Federal Drought Relief Fund, but this action did not carry over for the present loans. This made it necessary for the Federal Government to investigate other possibilities for making crop loans in Pennsylvania. The result is an announcement that "farmers in Pennsylvania can now obtain loans by giving a judgment note and posting a notice that their crops are under mortgage to the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde."

The loan limit is $400 per farmer and the interest is 5½ per cent. The loans will be made directly from the Washington Office, and anyone interested should write to C. L. Cobb, Manager, Washington Branch, Crop Production Loan Office, Washington, D. C.

State Leads as Potato Grower

Harvesting a crop of 26,549,000 bushels of potatoes valued at $11,947,000, Pennsylvania took leading place among all States in the value of the crop last year, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

Six counties produced more than a million bushels each in 1931, according to the county estimates just made public by the bureau of statistics and information. These counties in order of production are Lehigh, Lancaster, York, Somerset, Berks and Schuylkill. The total crop in the six counties was greater than that of the entire State 85 years ago.

Farmers in Pennsylvania are producing more than three times as many potatoes as were produced before the Civil War due largely to a hundred per cent increase in the acre yield. This achievement is the result of a long, difficult battle with insect pests, plant diseases and exhausted soil, records indicate. For almost 50 years from 1840 to 1890, the acre yield averaged about 70 bushels. Then, the upward trend began and, with the exception of a few abnormal years, the trend has been upward ever since. The average acre yield in 1931 was 139 bushels—the highest on record in Pennsylvania. Not a single county is now producing potatoes at a rate as low as the State average during most of the nineteenth century.

The 1931 production estimates in bushels by counties are as follows: Adams, 187,960; Allegheny, 110,880; Armstrong, 199,820; Beaver, 98,580; Bedford, 346,480; Berks, 1,074,570; Blair, 218,880; Bradford, 395,300; Bucks, 581,880; Butler, 505,500; Cambria, 489,600; Cameron, 20,060; Carbon, 271,250; Centre, 313,720; Chester, 604,800; Clarion, 214,200; Clearfield, 410,400; Clinton, 202,860; Columbia, 699,160; Crawford, 703,050; Cumberland, 296,060; Dauphin, 373,560; Delaware, 59,040; Elk, 103,740; Erie, 876,800.

Fayette, 191,400; Forest, 36,120; Franklin, 372,000; Fulton, 58,740; Greene, 74,400; Huntingdon, 139,040; Indiana, 350,150; Jefferson, 385,200; Juniata, 157,070; Lackawanna, 233,100; Lancaster, 1,883,200; Lawrence, 132,070; Lebanon, 666,050; Lehigh, 2,300,690; Luzerne, 768,570; Lycoming, 366,630; McKean, 89,540; Mercer, 443,870; Mifflin, 141,120; Monroe, 168,980; Montgomery, 502,980; Montour, 60,160.

Northampton, 856,920; Northumberland, 320,640; Perry, 124,740; Philadelphia, 34,600; Pike, 22,320; Potter, 566,840; Schuylkill, 1,023,960; Snyder, 180,320; Somerset, 1,224,860; Sullivan, 72,960; Susquehanna, 263,520; Tioga, 416,100; Union, 141,750; Venango, 189,000; Warren, 193,700; Washington, 100,800; Wayne, 183,680; Westmoreland, 245,300; Wyoming, 139,200; York, 1,309,060.

No Great Change In Crop Program

Reports from hundreds of farmers in all parts of the Commonwealth indicate that no great change in the crop program for 1932 compared with 1931, will be made, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Intentions are to plant slightly more corn and tobacco, to have the same amount of hay, and to reduce oats plantings one per cent. While the intended acreage of potatoes in the North Atlantic States is three per cent less than last year, the Pennsylvania total may be five per cent greater.

The only pronounced change is in the planting of barley. The intentions are to plant 15 per cent more than in 1931. The trend in barley acreage was downward from Civil War days until 1914, the total dropping to 7,000 acres. Since the World War, the acreage planted has increased gradually until it appears that the total for 1932 will be almost ten times that of 1914.

Because of the increasing interest in the crop, the bureau of statistics and information has issued this year estimates for the first time covering the product of barley by counties. The ten leading counties with the production in bushels for each are: Somerset, 127,990; Berks, 114,540; York, 104,440; Tioga, 91,300; Schuylkill, 86,090; Centre, 78,910; Adams, 58,970; Chester, 57,880; Lehigh, 55,930; and Franklin, 52,960.

The average acre yield of barley in Pennsylvania last year was 26.5 bushels—almost 10 bushels more than the United States average.

Farmers Develop Own Certified Seed Source

While the production of certified seed potatoes in Pennsylvania does not rank in importance with such states as Maine, Michigan and New York, yet Pennsylvania farmers grew enough seed last year to plant close to 5,000 acres, according to K. W. Lauer, plant pathologist, State Department of Agriculture.

"This specialized phase of the potato industry is becoming more and more important each year as indicated by the 91,113 bushels of seed that were certified in 1931," Mr. Lauer explains. "Many growers who are producing certified seed have been seed growers since 1920 when this service was first started.

"The spring bin inspection for stem-end discoloration and storage of the seed has just been completed. While this past winter will be remembered as one of the mildest winters on record the certified seed shows that it has been well stored and that seed growers have been giving it their best care and attention. In fact the seed stored better this year than in many previous years when we had considerably more cold weather. When the weather is cold, growers are frequently very reluctant about opening their storage plants for ventilation, with the result that the seed often sprouts before the shipping season starts in the spring. This past year, growers were able to ventilate more freely which resulted in the seed remaining dormant for a longer period of time.

"The State Bureau of Plant Industry is interested in making available to the Pennsylvania potato growers a source of seed within the State that if given a fair chance will give uniform and satisfactory results. Pennsylvania-grown seed produce excellent yields and is available to the seed buyer at from 20 to 75 cents a bushel below the cost of seed brought in from other states. The cost of seed will be an item of considerable importance to all potato growers this year. With the price of table potatoes selling below the 1914 price it is necessary for growers to cut the cost of growing the crop to the lowest cent.

"The spring inspection revealed that many of our seed growers are already sold out of certified seed. Those growers who still have seed on hand report numerous inquiries and some sale of certified stock. With financial conditions of the country in their present state many buyers are holding their orders until they are ready to plant.

Ban Added Color In Tomato Products

The sale of artificially colored tomato pastes or other tomato products in Pennsylvania is illegal, asserts pure food officials of the State Department of Agriculture.

The Department is reminding the trade of this particular ruling at this time so that the 1932 crop of tomato paste will be entirely free from artificial color when shipped for sale in the Commonwealth.

The use of added red color is in direct violation of the law since it makes the product appear better than it actually is, it is explained.

The Department warns that any person found selling tomato products artificially colored, will be held responsible for failure to meet the requirements.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Pennsylvania's 1932 Fair Schedule Announced; Secretary McSparran Advocates County-Wide Shows

The time and place for holding 70 county and local exhibitions have been compiled by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the secretaries of the various fair associations. The fair season covers a period of approximately 12 weeks, the first one opening August 3 at Ligonier in Westmoreland County and the last one scheduled for October 19 at Franklin in Venango County.

Reports to the bureau indicate that at least 12 fair associations have gone out of existence during the past three years. In many cases the organizations became insolvent.

Merging Advocated

In this connection, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran has issued the following timely statement:

"It is our firm belief that our fairs in Pennsylvania are in many counties developing along lines that will eventually get them all into financial difficulty. They are more and more becoming community projects rather than county fairs. We believe the time has come, in view of the magnificent success of the Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, that the several fairs in the counties should be merged into one outstanding county fair so that these county fairs would become the natural elimination field for exhibits that could come up later and compete in the Pennsylvania Farm Show in January. Of course there are some of those products that could not be kept over but quite a few of them could be, and instead of having the overhead and the expense of a half dozen fairs in a county, certainly a better type of premium could be offered, and with the automobiles it is no great chore for the people of the county to gather together in one central place for their county competition.

Fairs Must Be Clean

"These county fairs should be built up without the presence of any type of gambling or immoral shows. The fact that some of them are today operated clean and successfully indicates that all of them might be, and they certainly should be. We ask the cooperation of all Fair Boards in the State to see to it that the fairs this coming summer be merged into larger units and to make them cleaner and finer than they have ever been before."

The preliminary 1932 schedule of all fairs reporting to the Department is as follows:

County	Association	Secretary	Place	Date
Adams	South Mountain Fair Association	A. D. Sheely, Arendtsville	Arendtsville	Sept. 13-17
Armstrong	Armstrong County Fair Company	Walter H. Bowser, Box 676, Ford City	Ford City	Aug. 11-13
Armstrong	Dayton Agricultural and Mechanical Assn.	J. R. Borland, Dayton	Dayton	Sept. 20-23
Bedford	Bedford County Fair Association	A. C. Brice, Bedford	Bedford	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Berks	Agricultural & Horticultural Assn. of Berks Co.	Charles W. Swoyer, 522 Court St., Reading	Reading	Sept. 17-21
Berks	Kutztown Fair Association	Sam H. Heffner, Kutztown	Kutztown	Aug. 16-19
Bradford	Bradford County Agricultural Society	Karl D. Shiner, Towanda	Towanda	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Bradford	Inter-State Fair Association	Charles E. Mills, Athens	Athens	Sept. 14-17
Bradford	Troy Agricultural Society	F. L. Ballard. Troy	Troy	Sept. 7-10
Bucks	Bucks County Agricultural Society	Claude S. Hillegass, Box 7, Quakertown	Quakertown	Aug. 23-27
Bucks	Doylestown Fair Association	J. Allen Gardy, Doylestown	Doylestown	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Butler	Butler Fair & Exposition	C. M. Miller, 244 S. Main St., Butler	Butler	Aug. 16-19
Butler	North Washington Agricultural Association	H. T. Stewart, North Washington	N. Washington	not set
Cambria	Cambria County Agricultural Assn. Ltd.	J. S. Springer, Box 319, Carrolltown	Carrolltown	not set
Cambria	Cambria County Fair	H. F. Dorr, Ebensburg	Ebensburg	Sept. 5-10
Carbon	Carbon County Agricultural Association	Wm. J. Zahn, Lehighton	Lehighton	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Centre	Grange Encampment & Centre County Fair	Mrs. Edith Sankey Dale, State College	Centre Hall	Aug. 27-Sept. 2
Clarion	Clarion County Fair Association	Foster M. Mohney, Clarion	Clarion	Aug. 23-26
Columbia	Columbia Co. Agri., Horti. & Mechanical Assn.	Harry B. Correll, Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Crawford	Cochranton Community Fair Association, Inc.	A. N. Shaffer, Cochranton	Cochranton	Sept. 22-24
Crawford	Conneautville Vocational School & Community Fair Assn.	G. A. Enders, Conneautville	Conneautville	Sept. 22-24
Crawford	Crawford County Fair Association	M. W. Williams, 898 Park Ave., Meadville	Conneaut Lake	Week of Sept. 26
Crawford	Linesville Community Fair Association	Thomas F. Collins, Linesville	Linesville	Sept. 20-22
Crawford	Spartansburg Community Fair Association	J. A. Whitney, Spartansburg	Spartansburg	Sept.
Crawford	Townville Community Fair Association	J. Bumgardner, Townville	Townville	Sept. 22-24
Cumberland	Great Grangers (fair) Picnic	R. E. Richwine, Mechanicsburg	Williams Grove	Aug. 29-Sept. 5
Cumberland	Mifflin Agricultural Association	A. E. Miller, Newville R. D. No. 3	Newville	Sept. 13-16
Dauphin	Gratz Agricultural & Horticultural Assn.	Guy R. Klinger, Gratz	Gratz	Sept. 20-23
Erie	Edinboro Community Agricultural Association	B. E. Decker, Edinboro	Edinboro	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Erie	North East Community Association	J. Wayne Haskell, 26 S. Lake St., North East	North East	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Erie	Wattsburg Agricultural Society	H. M. Burrows, Wattsburg	Wattsburg	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Fayette	Fayette County Fair Association	Geo. G. Cochran, Dawson	Dawson	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
Franklin	Franklin County Farmers' & Breeders' Assn.	G. R. Grissinger. Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Sept. 13-16
Fulton	Fulton County Fair Association	Glen R. Spangler, McConnellsburg	McConnellsburg	Sept. 20-23
Greene	Greene County Agri. & Manufacturing Society	Geo. H. Burnette, Carmichaels	Carmichaels	not set
Huntingdon	Huntingdon County Agricultural Association	C. S. Whittaker, Alexander R. D.	Huntingdon	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Indiana	Green Township Community Association	Don S. McCoy, Commodore	Cookport	Sept. 22-24
Indiana	Indiana Agricultural Society	Don A. Martin, Indiana	Indiana	Week of Sept. 5
Jefferson	Jefferson County Agricultural Association	John W. Conrad, Brookville	Brookville	Sept. 5-10
Juniata	Juniata County Agricultural Society	J. H. Book, Port Royal	Port Royal	Sept. 13-16
Lancaster	Manor Farm Show Association	H. P. Siglin, Millersville	Millersville	Oct.
Lancaster	West Lampeter Community Fair	Wayne B. Rentschler, Lampeter	West Lampeter	Sept. 21-23
Lawrence	New Castle Agricultural Association	A. C. Shoaf, New Castle	New Castle	Sept. 20-22
Lehigh	Lehigh County Agricultural Society	M. H. Beary, 17th & Chew Streets, Allentown	Allentown	Sept. 20-24
Lycoming	The Lycoming County Fair Association	Edward E. Frontz, Hughesville	Hughesville	Oct. 4- 8
McKean	McKean County Fair Association	Daniel Bacon, Smethport	Smethport	Sept. 5- 8
Mifflin	Mifflin County Horti. & Agri. Society	S. B. Russell, Lewistown	Lewistown	Aug. 22-27
Montgomery	Montgomery County Agricultural Assn.	Allen Lord, Hatfield	Hatfield	Sept. 5-10
Perry	Perry County Agricultural Society	M. L. Ritter, Newport	Newport	Sept.
Philadelphia	The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	John C. Wister, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia	Philadelphia	not set
Schuylkill	The Schuylkill County Fair Company	Chas. P. Hoffman, Pottsville	Cressona	Sept. 5- 9
Somerset	Jenner Fair Association	Waldo E. Buechley, Stoyestown	Jennerstown	Sept. 13-16
Somerset	Somerset County Fair Association	D. J. Fike, Meyersdale	Meyersdale	Aug. 16-19
Sullivan	Sullivan County Agricultural Society	Eugene Avery, Eldredsville	Forksville	Sept. 28-Oct 1
Susquehanna	Harford Agricultural Society	O. F. Maynard, Harford	Harford	Sept. 7- 9
Tioga	Susquehanna County Agricultural Society	John F. Mahon, 29 Church St., Montrose	Montrose	Aug. 24-26
Susquehanna	Smythe Park Association	Frank H. Marvin, Mansfield	Mansfield	Sept. 21-24
Union	Union County Agricultural Society	William D. Brown, Lewisburg	Lewisburg	Oct. 11-14
Venango	Farmers & Fruit Growers Assn. of Venango Co.	Caleb D. Sutton, Franklin	Franklin	Oct. 19-21
Warren	Sugar Grove Joint Vocational School & Community Fair Association	T. R. Sponsler, Sugar Grove	Sugar Grove	Sept. 8-10
Washington	Union Agricultural Association	J. L. McGough, Burgettstown	Burgettstown	Oct. 4- 6
Washington	Washington Fair Association	R. L. Munce, Washington	Washington	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Washington	West Alexander Agricultural Assn.	E. A. Chambers, West Alexander	West Alexander	Sept. 13-15
Wayne	Greene Dreher Community Fair Assn.	W. B. Frisbie, Newfoundland	Newfoundland	Sept. 15-17
Wayne	Wayne County Agricultural Society	E. W. Gemmell, Honesdale	Honesdale	Sept. 20-23
Westmoreland	Ligonier Valley Fair Association	Roy H. Buell, Box 511, Ligonier	Ligonier	Aug. 3- 6
Wyoming	Wyoming County Fair Association	Percy H. Brunges, Tunkhannock	Tunkhannock	Sept. 13-16
York	Fawn Grove Improvement Association	L. M. Brown, Bridgeton	Fawn Grove	Aug. 17-20
York	Stewartstown Agricultural Association	W. H. Ebaugh, Stewartstown	Stewartstown	Sept. 14-17
York	York County Agricultural Society	John H. Rutter, York	York	Oct. 4- 8

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Explodes Claims of Big Money In Raising Domestic Rabbits

A warning to the public against accepting as facts the claims of various agents that "certain and gratifying profits" can be made in the breeding and raising of domestic rabbits has been issued by Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran.

"The rabbit industry like any other business has possibilities of nominal profits under good management, but even these possibilities become more and more remote as thousands of people rush into the enterprise," Secretary McSparran explains. "Investigations have shown that where one person can make 15 per cent on his investment in a rabbitry, another will lose 15 per cent or more; that where one person will succeed in raising rabbits at a cost of 15 cents per pound live weight, another will not be able to do it for less than 30 to 40 cents. The profits, consequently, are by no means certain. It is significant that the glowing claims of profits in rabbits are usually made by the parties who have breeding stock to sell at prices which are 10 to 15 times the cost of raising the animals. Unless the individuals who buy these rabbits at almost dairy cow prices, also turn promoters and succeed in selling the offspring at exhorbitant prices, the profits are likely to be anything but gratifying.

Not a Golden Nest Egg

"Magnifying a helpful sideline until it becomes the golden nest egg of financial relief for the masses of farmers and back-yard gardners, has been a lucrative occupation of promoters, off and on, throughout the history of this country. The present wave of unbounded enthusiasm for raising domestic rabbits is not likely to prove an exception.

"In spite of repeated warning from better business bureaus, farm journals, state agents and the federal government against the investment of hard-earned cash in a proposition about which the investor has little information but the promoter's own exaggerated expressions, and in which the investor has no experience, thousands of people have signed the 'buy-back' rabbit contract on a basis which gives at best only a small chance for many of them to make a satisfactory return on the investment considering the risk involved.

"The only State that has made an exhaustive study of the cost of raising rabbits is California and the result of that study in 20 rabbitries is: Gross income for one year per doe $10.66; Gross expense $13.38; Net loss per doe $2.72; Interest on investment included, net loss $3.88 per doe."

Secretary McSparran's advice to all "would be" rabbit breeders is to be extremely cautious about signing any contract that is flowered with promises of certain profits. By far the best plan, he states, is to buy at a nominal price a few well-bred rabbits from recognized breeders and start out with the lowest possible investment of cash. The business can then grow with the experience.

The Federal Viewpoint

The viewpoint of the United States Department of Agriculture on the rabbit business is given in the following statement issued recently:

"To be successful in rabbit raising one must be a good manager. It is just as necessary to make prudent and economical use of one's means as it is in any other industry.

"The promoter who tries to impress the prospective investor by tabulating the fabulous returns supposed to have been realized in raising rabbits unwittingly admits that his offering can not stand on its own feet. Such figures fire the imagination but they are generally deceptive. They are not a true index to the profits to be expected from any new enterprise in which a small investor is urged to put his money."

Court Warns Dealer Who Cheated Farmers

Threatening a six-month jail term in addition to a heavy fine, the Allegheny County Court recently upheld the State in its case against the Homestead Milk Company, Homestead, Pa., for "short changing" milk producers.

This company was prosecuted last June for falsifying records of butterfat tests and failing to meet other requirements designed to protect dairymen. The case came before the court for trial a few weeks ago. Upon advice of counsel, the dealer plead guilty but the court permitted the State to present evidence, showing the defendant to be a continual violator. The court, accordingly, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $100 and all costs, placing him on probation for a period of 1½ years with the warning that any further violation of the milk testing laws would result in his being confined in the Allegheny County workhouse for a further period of six months.

The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company of Pittsburgh cooperated with the representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, in establishing evidence of violation. The successful outcome of this case will materially aid in preventing further violations, Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the bureau of foods and chemistry, states.

State Repeats Warning Against Cheap Seed

The recent discovery of several supplies of extremely poor seed being offered for sale in Pennsylvania, has prompted the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, to repeat its warning of two months ago, for farmers to beware of cheap seed.

"One sample of orchard grass used in pasture mixtures, was examined by the Seed Laboratory with the result that approximately 25 bulblets of garlic were found in one pound," Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist, explains. "If a farmer were to sow this seed he, no doubt, would be troubled with garlic for years to come. Not only will the garlic interfere with the growth of his crops but it will reduce the market value of certain crops to the extent perhaps of 10 or 12 cents per bushel.

"Another sample—alsike clover—recently analyzed, contained the seeds of Canada thistle. Here again is a very noxious weed which will give trouble for many years when once established.

"When seeds are offered for sale below the market price, the farmer should hesitate before buying," Dr. Gress cautions. "In many such cases, something is wrong. Either the seeds have been grown in a section in which the climate is not the same as that of Pennsylvania and therefore, not adaptable, or they contain noxious weeds or some impurity which lowers their value. Some of these samples have been examined in our laboratory with the result that four or five per cent weed seeds were found. The sale of such seeds is a violation of the law and prohibited within the State. A farmer is never safe in this respect except when buying through a reliable seed dealer and then he should be careful to examine the tag to ascertain the analysis and the percentage of germination.

"The farmers of Pennsylvania will soon be planting corn. In order to secure a 100 per cent stand it is absolutely necessary to plant corn which will germinate 100 per cent. If the corn shows a germination test of eighty-five or ninety per cent the farmer can expect only an eighty-five or ninety per cent stand. Such a germination test can easily be made by any farmer."

"When farmers realize the great advantage in sowing seeds of high quality, high germination and free from disease they will consider any other seeds dear at any price."

In order to guide farmers in the purchase of seed, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has just published its "Report of Seed Analyses—1931" which lists all seed supplies found to violate the State Seed Law as well as all supplies found to meet the specifications of statutes. This publication is Bulletin 507 and can be secured free by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Farm Prices Steady After Drastic Decline

Farm prices in Pennsylvania remained more steady during the period from February 15 to March 15 than during any corresponding period since last November, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The farm price index since November 15, showing the drastic decline that has occurred during this brief period is: November 15, 94; December 15, 89; January 15, 79; February 15, 73; March 15, 71.

The price of eight of the principal farm crops in Pennsylvania remained the same or increased slightly between February 15 and March 15. However, the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar stands at 59, a new low for the present generation.

The following table gives the farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania on March 15 and comparisons with a month ago, a year ago and pre-war:

Commodity	Pre-War	A Year Ago	A Month Ago	Mar. 15 1932
Eggs per doz.	.210	.201	.160	.146
Butter per lb.	.31	.31	.26	.25
Wheat per bu.	1.00	.81	.59	.60
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.82	.39	.39
Corn per bu.	.69	.85	.44	.43
Oats per bu.	.49	.44	.32	.32
Potatoes per bu.	.74	1.05	.48	.45
Apples per bu.	.89	1.05	.60	.65
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	6.80	5.00	5.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.08	8.40	5.10	5.00
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	9.10	7.10	7.10
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.56	7.70	5.70	5.50
Chickens per lb.	.129	.197	.170	.171
Hay per ton	16.55	18.20	10.10	10.20
Wool per lb.	.23	.22	.18	.17
Index of farm prices				
United States	100	91	60	61
Pennsylvania	100	*	73	71
Prices farmers pay				
United States	100	136	121	121
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	100	67	50	50
Pennsylvania	100	*	60	59

* Not available.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 17 Harrisburg, Pa., April 28, 1932 No. 15

State Saves Swine Industry $8,500 in New Serum Contract

Every possible precaution is taken in Pennsylvania to make sure that the serum used in the control of hog cholera is a pure, potent product and is made available to the farmers at the lowest possible cost. The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has just let a new contract for the necessary supply of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus for use in Pennsylvania herds during the coming two years.

This serum and virus is manufactured under license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and each lot is tested for purity and potency by the bureau of animal industry before it is distributed to veterinarians for use in swine herds. This practice assures not only a pure product, but the cost is lower than if the product were purchased by the individual, it is explained.

The serum will be made available to qualified veterinarians throughout the Commonwealth at a new low price of 72 cents per 100 c.c. compared with the previous price of $1.25. This represents a saving of over $8,500 to the swine industry. The serum and virus will be available and distributed to veterinarians from the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry office, Union Stock Yards, Pittsburgh and at 16 South 40th Street, Philadelphia.

While there has been no serious outbreak of hog cholera since 1926, vaccination is the best assurance against this swine disease, bureau officials assert. The new price for serum makes vaccination this year cost the lowest in history.

Many Plant Pests Reported In Orchards

More San Jose scale, plant lice egg, peach lecanium scale, and red spider eggs but fewer codling moth larvae are reported in Pennsylvania orchards this spring, according to a survey on intensity of crop pests made by entomologists of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Codling moth larvae or the worm stage are not present in the orchard in as large numbers as at this time last year, the report indicates. A check on the survival of worms kept under control conditions, shows that about 88 per cent are living.

A like check made on the worm stage of the Oriental fruit moth shows about 86 per cent living. Of this number, about 4 per cent had changed into the pupal or resting stage by April 2.

"A few comparatively new or unusual insects have appeared," according to T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist of the department. "A species of plant louse probably the European plum aphid, is present in a few peach orchards in the eastern half of the State. This species is not entirely new to the State but is present in larger numbers than has been noted before.

"The gladiolus thrips continues to take the serious attention of the growers of this flower. The Federal Department of Agriculture has given out a recommendation for the control of this thrips which should be of interest to small growers, namely, that of placing one ounce of flaked naphthalene in a paper bag containing one hundred bulbs or corms and hanging them up in a rather cool, dry place for a period of about two or three weeks. The naphthalene kills all stages of the thrips."

Illegal to Sell Uncertified Plants

Plant buyers are cautioned by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture not to accept any raspberry or blackberry plants unless they are accompanied by an inspection certificate. The Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1927 makes it unlawful to sell or offer for sale any plants of this kind which have not been inspected for insects and diseases during the growing season and before shipment is made, officials explain. Growers whose planting stocks pass all inspection requirements are issued a green tag by the State Bureau of Plant Industry. This tag bears a copy of the certificate covering the inspections and carries a guarantee by the grower that the plants covered by the tag are a part of those which passed the certification regulations adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

Profitable production of a plantation begins with the setting out of healthy plants, K. W. Lauer, pathologist, states. Such stock is being made available through the bramble plant inspection and certification service. Once a plant becomes infected with mosaic or leaf curl it never recovers and unless these plants are removed from a planting, as is required by the certification regulations, it will be almost impossible to secure healthy plants from such a plantation. By setting out healthy stock and with reasonable care and attention, a planting should continue to bear profitably for seven or eight years or even longer.

Growers desiring the inspection and certification service this year should make application immediately. Arrangements are being made to start the first inspection by the fifteenth of May and all applications should be on file before that date. Unless inspections are made early in the season while the weather is still cool, it will be impossible to make accurate identification of certain of the virus diseases. Hot weather masks these diseases to such an extent that identification is frequently impossible. Applications for this service should be addressed to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Expansion Noted in Local Apple Market

Rail shipments of apples into 15 principal Pennsylvania cities during 1931 totaled 4,792 cars, a decrease of nearly 1,000 cars from the previous year and 1,500 cars from five years ago, according to records compiled by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. While shipments from other states are one-third less, rail shipments from Pennsylvania producing sections have held uniform and truck shipments have increased many fold.

"It is quite logical," states George A. Stuart, director of the bureau, "that Pennsylvania apple producers should furnish an increased proportion of the apples used by consumers in the Commonwealth. Extensive young orchards in close proximity to many of the largest cities in the State have come into increased production in recent years. From these the highest quality fruit may be placed in nearby markets with 60 cents a bushel lower hauling charges than from the Pacific Coast States, the principal competitors of Pennsylvania apple growers.

"It will become increasingly difficult for shippers in distant states to find profitable markets in Pennsylvania except in short crop years," Mr. Stuart adds.

Many Changes Found In Crop Production

Significant changes in recent agricultural policies of Pennsylvania farmers are revealed by the comparisons of the 1925 and 1930 census statistics, according to studies made by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. A higher percentage of farms are raising corn, rye, potatoes and alfalfa hay while a lower percentage are raising wheat, oats, buckwheat, tobacco and hay.

Two per cent more farms were raising corn in 1929 than in 1924 but four per cent more were cutting it for silage. This increase appears in all sections of the State but is particularly noticeable in the south central, central and west central counties due probably to the trend toward more dairying in the central area.

While the percentage of farms raising winter wheat dropped from 49.8 to 48.3 during the five-year period, the decrease was particularly noticeable in the northwestern and southwestern counties. It appears that the trend, which started more than a generation ago, toward concentration of wheat production in the southeastern "bread basket" area of Pennsylvania is still under way.

A sharp decrease in the percentage of farms raising oats is reported in the northwestern, north central and northeastern counties. This is significant since it shows, in direct contrast to the trend in wheat production, that the decrease in oats growing is appearing in those sections of the State which have ranked high in production, resulting in a more even geographic distribution of the crop in the Commonwealth.

The total percentage of farms raising rye did not change greatly between 1924 and 1929, but pronounced increases were noted in the west central, central and couth central areas with a sharp decrease in the southeastern section.

The percentage of farms raising buckwheat decreased from 21.6 in 1924 to 19.3 in 1929. The decrease was greatest in the principal buckwheat producing areas.

Five per cent more farms were producing potatoes during the last census year than five years previous. At the present time more than three-fourths of all the farms in Pennsylvania raise the crop. The increase has been general throughout the Commonwealth.

Alfalfa is now being produced on 7.6 per cent of the farms compared with less than six per cent in 1924. The increase is noted especially in the north central, west central, central, east central and southwestern areas. The increase is proportionately greater in these areas than in the limestone belt of the southeastern counties.

The production of hay has changed more than most other crops. Almost 90 per cent of the farms were raising hay in 1924 compared to 81 per cent in 1929. All sections of the State have contributed to this decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Vol. 17 — Harrisburg, Pa., May 5, 1932 — No. 16

Important Agricultural Service Performed at Small Cost to Rural Taxpayers

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture creates annually a million-and-a-third dollars in revenue, expends a million dollars in indemnity and damage claims, and protects a billion-and-a-half-dollar industry from the onslaught of transmissible animal disease, plant pests, and many unscrupulous business practices, asserts Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran.

In discussing the financial aspects of the State's efforts to help farmers, rural people are reminded by Secretary McSparran that approximately fifty cents out of every dollar appropriated to the Department goes as indemnity or State-aid to farming people and local fair associations, and that much of the taxes which make possible this aid comes from non-agricultural sources which are glad to pay for a real service given the farmer. The revenue created through the enforcement of laws and the collection of fees, inspection charges, and fines in 1931 exceeded the general expense and salary payments (indemnity and State-aid not included) of the Department during the year by $225,000.

The enforcement of Pennsylvania Food laws and laws protecting farmers in the purchase of agricultural products is costing each person in Pennsylvania, less than two cents a year. But, when revenue created is considered, the work of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry brings into the State Treasury four dollars for every dollar spent and has during the past year been responsible for the rebating of thousands of dollars by a few unscrupulous milk dealers to hundreds of producers.

Protecting farms, gardens, nurseries, apiaries, green houses, etc., from constantly threatening insects and diseases, both foreign and domestic, through the Bureau of Plant Industry, is costing a very small fraction of a cent for each dollar value of the products.

Much Work Self-Supporting

The expenses of the Bureau of Markets in market reporting, fruits and vegetables inspection, poultry certification and in the encouragement of direct and cooperative marketing, amount to less than one cent for each ten dollars worth of crops marketed. All inspection and certification work is now practically on a self-supporting basis, as the canners and fruit and vegetable people are asking for a service which the Department gladly supplies and for which they pay in full. For instance, the canners are anxious for the Department to grade their products as they get them from the farm so that each farmer will have the incentive to produce the best and get paid for it. The apple men are now enjoying a world market because the Department checks the grade of their apples and gives them a certificate of quality. This is a service the Government renders but the apple grower and not the taxpayer pays the bill. The grape people are pleased to have the State grade their grapes which must go far from home to seek a market, and they pay for that service gladly.

Farm livestock, including poultry, in Pennsylvania represents a value of approximately $150,000,000 and the cash income from these animals aggregated $180,000,000 during 1930. The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in protecting this industry is costing about one-third of one per cent of the total annual income from the industry. Deducting revenue coming from the enforcement of laws, the annual cost of the Bureau's work averages approximately $1.00 per farmer, and it is important to note that much of the revenue comes from sources other than agriculture.

The Bureau of Statistics and Information has greatly expanded its service with only a slight increase in its pre-war State budget. A cooperative agreement with the Federal Government which eliminates duplication in effort, has made this possible.

"If one cares to compare the present expenditures of this Department with those of a generation ago, he must also compare his present risks from plant pests, transmissible animal diseases, uncontrolled dogs and unregulated middlemen, with corresponding risks existing twenty to thirty years ago," Secretary McSparran states. "San Jose scale, foot and mouth disease, and the unregulated oleo trust of days gone by have caused losses greater than the expenses of the Department for a whole generation.

Budget Reduced $50,000

"However, no service, regardless of how important or how much it saves the people, can justify at any time the inefficient spending of public funds. In line with this principal, the Department is and has been doing everything in its power to merge over-lapping lines of work, to simplify procedure and to get maximum results from every dollar spent. A reduction of $50,000 in the annual budget has already been accomplished. In one bureau, three times as much inspection work is being accomplished as ten years ago with an actual reduction in personnel.

"Demand for certain Department services has increased two, three, and even six-fold in recent years in direct response to the wishes of the people who, in many cases, pay the equivalent of the cost. But, this payment cannot be used to cancel off the cost since no special revolving fund is authorized for doing so. In other words, many Department services are paid for by the persons receiving the service, but the way the money is handled makes it appear as an expenditure of public funds out of the taxpayer's pocketbook.

"Therefore, any conclusion drawn from a hasty glance at the growing appropriations to the Department during the past 20 years, without consideration of special funds eliminated, without thought of the revenue created, without allowance for the increasing number of laws charged to the Department for enforcement, and without any regard whatsoever for the dozens of new services rendered, is not only illogical, but baseless and grossly misleading."

State Testing Many New Spray Materials

Unusual activity in the development of new mixtures for spray materials has taken place during the past two years, according to R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This has been brought about quite largely by the introduction of new plant diseases and insect pests and by the increased vigilence of health authorities in connection with the presence of harmful spray residue on fruits and vegetables, Mr. Bell explains.

He believes that out of this activity, no doubt, some new useful types of spray materials will be developed, but along with these new materials are certain to come mixtures or compounds which will be highly advertised but of doubtful service to the grower in solving his problems of plant pest control.

Since all insecticides and fungicides require registration and such registration is given only to products of known worth, it becomes necessary for the State to carry on certain field trials with compounds which are not of established value. This is particularly true of compounds which go out under trade names and in which the real composition is not plainly shown.

"There is no mystery about insect and disease control and 'cure alls' have no more place in plant pest control than in the cure of human ailments," the plant industry official asserts. "Frequently these questionable combinations are so convincingly advertised that it is difficult for the average grower to tell the good from the bad."

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture by keeping closely in touch with the channels of advertisement and by watching for new products on the market and promptly investigating them, hopes to be able to advise the growers on the worth of the products and the truthfulness of the manufacturers' claims. To this end, certain field tests are carried on each year by the bureau of plant industry. Plans for these tests are now taking shape for the current season.

Fewer Potatoes Shipped Into Pennsylvania

The rail receipts of potatoes at 15 large Pennsylvania cities decreased from 17,000 cars in 1930 to 12,716 in 1931, a reduction of 25 per cent, according to railroad records made available to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Part of this decrease is due to increased trucking of potatoes directly from producing to consuming areas; at Philadelphia some is due to a marked increase in boat receipts from Maine and Prince Edward Isle, Canada, it is explained.

Maine continued to lead as a source of rail supplies at Pennsylvania cities supplying 80 per cent of all the late potatoes last year. New York furnished less than half as many cars as the previous year but continues in second place. Idaho was the third principal source of late potatoes and Pennsylvania furnished 299 cars as the fourth principal source.

This decrease in rail and increase in truck supplies shows a favorable trend for the Pennsylvania potato producers, since the larger part of the truck receipts are from local farms, D. M. James, supervising inspector of the bureau, states. A further decline in rail receipts of late potatoes from competing States may be effected if Keystone State producers more generally will grow and market potatoes of high quality, he adds.

Inspection of Bee Colonies Urged

While the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will start its annual bee inspection work early in May, every beekeeper should be his own inspector and examine each colony of bees for the presence of any disease as soon as possible in the spring, states H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, bureau of plant industry.

"The brood at present is sufficiently advanced to detect the presence of American foul brood—our most malignant bee disease," Mr. Kirk explains. "If the beekeeper does not recognize the various bee diseases he should cut a small piece of comb, four or five inches square (which does not contain honey), from the center of the suspected area and mail it to the Chief Apiary Inspector, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, in a small cardboard or wooden box. Adult bees can also be mailed in small boxes. The combs or bees will be examined and if disease is present the beekeeper will be notified of the proper treatment of the disease.

"The Department advises burning all colonies affected with American foul brood. The combs and honey should be burned and the hive body, top and bottom, should be sterilized over a fire. Dig a hole and start a fire therein to burn the frames with combs and honey. Cover up the remains with earth so that diseased honey from these combs is out of reach of flying bees.

"Learn to recognize the presence of disease in the early stages or the colonies may be weakened to such an extent that robbing will occur before they are burned.

"Report the presence of any bee disease in your community to the bureau of plant industry so that an inspection can be made and treatment recommended in order to reduce bee diseases to a minimum."

Missing

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1932

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Egg Auction Adds Thousands of Dollars to Farm Income

A study of prices received for eggs sold at the producer-owned and operated egg auction at Doylestown during the past ten months, indicates that approximately $28,000 have been added to the producers' income, states Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran.

The average prices received on the auction considering all grades for the ten-month period was 29.05 cents per dozen. This is 3.16 cents more than the average price received in Philadelphia and New York during the same period. Bucks County farmers sold 528,660 dozen graded eggs through the auction since the plan was inaugurated last July, which means a gain of $16,705.25 in total returns as a result of the higher average price per dozen realized. All eggs are graded under the supervision of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Another important item of saving comes from the fact that the shipping, handling and commission charges on a case of eggs consigned to a commission merchant in New York or Philadelphia amounts to approximately $1.05 compared to a handling charge of only 40 cents at the Doylestown auction. On 17,622 cases—the number handled since last July—a saving of $11,454.30 results. This added to the $16,705.25 gained by the better price, gives an added income of $28,159.95 going to farmers.

This Bucks County cooperative enterprise—the first of its type in Pennsylvania—started business July 13, 1931 with 28 members offering an average of 100 cases of eggs per auction. By September, the business increased to 150 cases per auction offered by 82 members. At the present time, 196 poultrymen are members of the association and the total sales per auction average approximately 240 cases.

Impressed by the success of the Bucks County experiment, poultrymen in a number of other Pennsylvania communities are inquiring about the possibility of starting similar auctions or central egg grading stations in their respective localities, Secretary McSparran reports.

Producers Supply Record Amount of Fruit, Vegetables

A greater proportion of the fruit and vegetable supply for Pennsylvania cities came from producers in the Commonwealth during 1931 than in any previous year, according to a survey recently completed by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Rail supplies at 15 of the largest cities decreased nearly 10,000 cars from the 1930 receipts, while truck receipts were heavier than ever before. Philadelphia alone received truck loads of produce amounting to 25,000 carloads, equal to half the amount arriving at that city by rail or boat.

Pennsylvania growers are benefiting greatly by the increased trucking in recent years since the producing centers of the State are within convenient trucking distance of many large cities, D. M. James, who is in charge of the fruit and vegetable marketing division of the bureau, explains.

The extent to which the sources of fruit and vegetable supply is changing is shown by the survey. Allentown, which received 1,836 carloads by rail in 1925, received only 387 in 1931. Reading dropped from 1,435 to 475 during the same period.

Bethlehem, Easton, Harrisburg, Scranton, Johnstown, Lancaster and York have also shown lighter rail receipts in recent years. These cities are receiving heavier supplies of apples, cabbage, potatoes, peaches, tomatoes, grapes and other fruits and vegetables—all grown extensively in Pennsylvania — directly from producers by truck. From Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the smaller cities are receiving daily supplies of bananas, oranges, or various out-of-season produce by truck load. Formerly, many of these cities received carloads of the out-of-state products directly from producing states.

Food Chemists Rule On Mislabeled Products

At a recent conference of the consulting chemists of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, special problems encountered in food law enforcement work during the past few months, were reviewed, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the bureau.

It was agreed that the labeling of bread as containing "Grade A milk" when it contained only skim milk powder and butter, was contrary to law; that in the manufacture of pure apple jelly only the proportionate ingredients which would be normally present in whole fruit, could be employed; that so-called "frosting sugars" which contain small proportions of shortening and corn starch, should be labeled to show the presence of these added ingredients; that it would be unlawful to use artificially colored filler for the making of certain types of pies; and that the use of opaque sausage casings of the cellophane type for various types of sausage is contrary to the food laws.

Forty-nine cases of food law violations were terminated during the past month, according to a report from the bureau. The violations consisted of 14 under the general food law, largely adulterated catsups, mayonnaise dressing, maple syrup and misbranded bakery products. There were 12 cases of adulterated butter which contained excessive moisture and deficient in butterfat, eight cases of stale eggs sold for fresh eggs, while the remaining cases terminated including deficient milk and cream, violations of the milk testing law, the beverage act, the cold storage act, ice cream law and the vinegar law.

Beetle Regulations Cover Half of State

Latest details regarding the regulations and restrictions to be enforced this year in connection with the control of the Japanese beetle, have been announced by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The quarantine restrictions now cover approximately the eastern half of Pennsylvania; the line runs south from the Tioga and Bradford County line, includes the greater part of Lycoming, a part of Clinton, follows the line between Union and Snyder, splits Mifflin in half and then goes south between Huntingdon and Juniata, and Fulton and Franklin Counties. All territory east of this line is included in the quarantine.

The restrictions affect the movement of nursery stock, greenhouse stock, soil, sand, compost and manure throughout the year. These may not lawfully be taken outside of the quarantine district without inspection and certification by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Officials say that inquiries are often made about the reason for having this regulation persist throughout the year. The reason is that the Japanese beetle is found in the immature or grub stage in the soil or soil products throughout the year, and the movement of any of this material would result in the extension of the infested district.

The restrictions of the movement of farm produce is necessary because of the flying habits of the beetle and for its preference of certain farm crops and produce. This year, the regulations are made to include only green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries and raspberries. The restriction on the movement of these extends from June 15 to October 15. Following in this same time and with about the same regulations, comes cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and free from soil. This includes such material as branches, twigs of trees, shrubs, scions, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss and fish grass. As has been stated, the time of restriction of movement is from June 15 to October 15. The only tuber which comes within the regulation is the dahlia. These may not be lawfully moved at any time except after inspection and certification.

Anyone interested in moving any of the articles enumerated in this quarantine may secure detailed information by applying to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Farm Prices Reach Record Low Level

Prices paid producers for principal farm products dropped slightly between March 15 and April 15, reaching the lowest level recorded during the present century, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The only important product to sell somewhat above its pre-war level is poultry. The other extreme is found in the grain crops; many of these have been selling this past winter for not much more than half of their 1910-1914 average, according to the records.

A most unfortunate circumstance in the present economic situation is the fact that the farmer is paying more than the pre-war price for articles he purchases while selling many of his products for only two-thirds of the pre-war price. This means that his purchasing power is cut practically in half.

The following table gives the farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania on April 15, and comparisons with a month ago, a year ago and pre-war:

Commodity	Pre-War	A Year Ago	A Month Ago	Apr. 15 1932
Eggs per doz.	.18	.204	.146	.139
Butter per lb.	.30	.31	.25	.24
Wheat per bu.	1.00	.81	.60	.59
Buckwheat per bu.	.70	.82	.39	.39
Corn per bu.	.70	.85	.43	.42
Oats per bu.	.50	.44	.32	.32
Potatoes per bu.	.75	1.10	.45	.45
Apples per bu.	.95	1.20	.65	.80
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	6.70	5.00	5.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.28	8.40	5.00	4.90
Calves per 100 lbs.	7.70	8.70	7.10	6.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.82	7.80	5.50	5.90
Chickens per lb.	.133	.204	.171	.171
Hay per ton	16.83	17.90	10.20	10.20
Wool per lb.	.23	.22	.17	.17
Index of farm prices				
United States	100	91	61	59
Pennsylvania	100	*	71	70
Prices farmers pay				
United States	100	134	115	114
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	100	68	53	52
Pennsylvania	100	*	62	61

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White Bread Plays Important Role In Normal Diet

Because of its great significance to agriculture and the incalculable injury suffered by certain farmers at the hands of food faddists during recent years, the following "weekly health talk" by Dr. Theodore B. Appel, State Secretary of Health, is reprinted here in the hopes that every one of the 2,500 people receiving this Weekly News Bulletin will read Dr. Appel's statement and pass it on to others in their respective communities:

"Every so often certain 'discoveries' are made that tend to take the joy out of life. One has been told, for instance, that meat is a bad actor, that salt has no place in the dietary of long-life wishing individuals, and that the old reliable staff of life has its good and bad points. Indeed, it is not absurd to say that were one conscientiously to follow the dictates of this and that fad the benefits, not to mention the joy, of eating would seriously diminish.

"Consider this question of bread. Quite frequently one hears that white bread is much inferior to the whole wheat product. The objection is based upon the fact that in the manufacture of white flour the bran is removed, and that it is in that substance that most of the vitamins of the wheat are to be found. Of course, no self respecting chemist will deny the validity of this assertion. But the seriousness of this lack immediately becomes negligible when it is realized that the butter on the bread and the milk in the manufacture of white bread practically supply this deficiency.

"Moreover, even though these vitamins were comparatively lost in the use of white bread, it must be understood that bran has no corner on them, and that they are to be found in many articles of food daily consumed. So why the fuss about lost vitamins?

"Again, to be compelled to eat whole wheat bread for the roughage principle contained in bran once more at least inferentially, denies that leafy vegetables represent the finest kind of roughage.

"After all, the main dietary reason for bread, in addition to its palatableness lies in its starch and fat constituents which complement the meat protein. And on this score white bread shows fifty-three per cent starch, one-half of one per cent fat and nine per cent of protein. On the other hand, beef has twenty-two per cent protein, five per cent fat and no starch—thereby striking a very splendid balance.

"There is no desire to infer that whole wheat bread is not an excellent food, and for those who like it and with whom it agrees—which practically includes nearly everyone—there is no reason why they should not keep on eating it. The only point is that it should be eaten for itself; and that, despite all the hullabaloo to the contrary, white bread admirably fills all the bread demands for the normal, healthy individual."

Pa. Will Ban Diseased Cattle From Other States

Beginning June 1, Pennsylvania will take another forward step in its program of protecting her healthy herds and flocks of livestock from the danger of infection from outside sources.

Regulations will be enforced which are designed to keep out of the Commonwealth, cattle infected with Bang disease in other states, according to an announcement from Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Twenty-six states now have similar regulations.

"The work of preventing and controlling Bang disease in our native herds under the Pennsylvania plan adopted in 1921, is progressing rapidly," Dr. Munce explains. "Blood testing is being carried out in 5,515 herds and Bang disease-free certificates have been issued for 693 herds. The interest in the control of this disease is reported as on the increase."

The new regulation on the receipt of the cattle in Pennsylvania from other states is as follows:

"Cattle, including calves, (except as herein provided) shall not be brought into Pennsylvania except in accordance with the following regulations:

"Cattle that have aborted, or that have been treated with a live culture of Brucella abortus, or that failed to pass a negative blood test, shall be deemed as infected with Bang Disease and no cattle so infected shall be brought into Pennsylvania except upon written permit from the Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry and subject to quarantine upon entry:

"Cattle, including calves, (except as herein provided) to be brought into Pennsylvania must have come directly from herds that are certified by the proper livestock sanitary official as being free from Bang Disease; or must have passed a satisfactory test for Bang Disease and found negative within thirty (30) days of entry: Such cattle must be accompanied by a health certificate approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State in which the Bang Disease test was made and a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania so as to reach Harrisburg before arrival of the cattle at destination: The health certificate shall contain a complete statement of the actual results of the test, description and tag number of registry name and number for identification of each animal tested, names and addresses of the owner, consignor and consignee, date on which blood was tested.

"Cattle coming into Pennsylvania under this quarantine regulation must also comply with Federal and State tuberculin test regulations.

"Cattle, including calves, for immediate slaughter consigned to approved slaughter houses or to the official stock yards at Pittsburgh or Lancaster and cattle of distinctive beef type that are to be used for feeders or stockers are exempt from this Bang Disease regulation but must comply with the requirements for tuberculin testing."

Iowa Courts Rule TB Testing Must Not Be Obstructed

Reports reaching the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate that courts in Iowa will not tolerate the action of individuals who obstruct the work of the State in making TB tests of cattle.

Two recent decisions in Iowa courts upheld the Iowa State law requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle. In reporting the circumstances, Dr. J. A. Barger, Federal inspector, says that in one case two farmers from Cedar County, J. W. Lenker and Paul Moore, were sentenced to three years each in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison and were also assessed the costs of the trial. These men were convicted by a jury in a Jones County court for conspiring to incite Cedar County farmers to resist the testing of cattle for tuberculosis.

The other court decision denied an application by G. H. Peverill of Waterloo, Iowa, for a temporary injunction enjoining the State Department of Agriculture from testing his herd of 44 dairy cows.

The court declared that testing of cattle is a measure of public health and should not be delayed or stopped because of the remote possibility that a healthy animal may be negligently condemned or the test found not infallible.

These decisions are in keeping with four previous court decisions, before four different judges, in which the Iowa tuberculin testing law was upheld, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Botanist Deplores Deeds of Thoughtless Who Ruin Landscape

Some of the most beautiful flowering plants to be found any place in the world, grow in the mountainous areas of Pennsylvania, states Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In his new bulletin on the preservation of wild flowers, he particularly deplores the fact that these most unusual plants are now in process of extermination because of the eagerness with which they are sought by thoughtless admirers.

"Plant destruction," he explains, "is perpetrated by persons who do not stop to contrast the freshness and beauty of the plant in its natural habitat with the withered condition and the faded beauty which invariably ensues a few minutes or at most a few hours after picking. It is not an uncommon occurrence to see an automobile party with large bunches of flowering dogwood, azaleas, mountain laurel, rhododendron or other flowering plants. These plants are carried in the automobile exposed to the wind caused by the rapid movement of the machine. The drying effect of this current of air which may be noticed by holding a wet handkerchief in it for a short time, will wither the flowers and leaves in a few minutes. When the party has reached its destination, or probably long before, the bunch of flowers will be thrown out by the roadside and the plant from which they have been so carelessly and thoughtlessly plucked will be left in a scraggy, unsightly condition. If it happens to be a plant that has been pulled up by the roots or one that depends upon the formation of seeds for production, it may be entirely eradicated from the particular spot never to be enjoyed by another passerby.

"Many of our native plants close to the towns and cities are inevitably crowded from their haunts by invasion. They have been exterminated by trampling feet and by the dust and smoke of industry. They have been overcome in the struggle for existence by the hardy weeds which follow the trail of man.

"Beyond these destroying agencies in the open country, and along our streams and wooded hillsides, many rare plants are thoughtlessly collected and finally exterminated by those who love the flowers and are interested in their cultivation. Often have we seen the ferns and rare plants lifted from their cool shady spots in the forest, or from the bank of a stream, only to be carried home and planted in places where soil, temperature and light conditions were so vastly different that they died in a short time.

"These collectors fail to consider that a wild plant taken from the woods and transplanted to the garden or lawn will, in many cases, not grow at all, due to this marked difference in the ecological conditions in the two places of growth. Nor do they know that most of our wild plants that can be successfully transplanted and cultivated, can be purchased from nurserymen. These plants grown in the nursery by experts, will be much more likely to grow and thrive than the same plants taken from the woods; because they have been raised in soil and environment more nearly approaching that to which they will be transplanted, and because the skilled nurseryman has selected forms which have proved hardy and will grow rapidly."

Persons interested in securing a copy of Dr. Gress' bulletin should write to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, for General Bulletin No. 508.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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PA 1.24/4

Stray Dog Menace Can be Controlled By Local Officials

There is no good reason why any property owner who makes every effort to have an attractive lawn and ornamental plantings should be troubled by dogs of careless owners, asserts officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In a letter addressed to all mayors and burgesses in the Commonwealth, the bureau points out that the Pennsylvania Dog Law clearly and specifically charges local police officials with the duty to take action when dogs are found running at large, and that when local conditions warrant, there is nothing in the State Dog Law to prevent Councils from passing ordinances covering the control of dogs.

"Please issue orders to your police to carry out their duties under this Dog Law," the bureau advises. "This is especially urgent now since stray dogs seem to be increasing and reports indicate considerable damage being caused to lawns and gardens as well as a large number of persons being bitten by such dogs."

The local officials are reminded that the majority of citizens will appreciate and support any action which the local Government may take along these lines for the protection of their citizens and property. Too many local officials and police have the habit of passing the responsibility to the State, when they themselves are the ones charged under the Law to control stray dogs.

Caution Bakers About Advertising Milk Bread

Bakers who advertise their products are being cautioned by the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, against violating State laws, especially in the case of so-called "milk bread."

"The standard for whole milk bread requires that all the liquid portion shall be whole milk or its equivalent in total milk solids," Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the bureau, explains. "However, when claims are made on labels, wrappers and delivery wagons or in published advertisements that bread contains whole milk when in fact whole milk is not used, then such methods of sales and advertising claims are unlawful.

"An illegal practice is to use designs on bread wrappers or in advertisements showing whole milk being poured into a loaf of bread when in fact the bread does not contain whole milk but is composed of skim milk powder and butter to supply the milk constituents. Bakeries which do this will be held responsible for violating both the food and the advertising laws."

New Seed Racket Worked on Farmers

Farmers are being victimized in Pennsylvania by irresponsible seed peddlers who truck in from another State a quantity of low-grade, misbranded seed and sell it to farmers at cut rate prices and then skip out of the territory before the farmers find that the seed, which looked so good, either is polluted with weed seeds or will not grow, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The seed is usually sold by the driver on city streets, at country elevators, farm auctions, or on trips from farm to farm. A common practice seems to be to establish a sales agency through a farmer or grain elevator in rural districts, the investigations of the Federal authorities and State agricultural agencies show. With the agency established, the farmer or grain elevator sells directly or takes orders for the seed and the truck owner tends to avoid legal responsibility and has to spend only a little time in the State. By the time the seed buyer tests the seed, the truck seed salesman is gone, or is in another State where seed officials are powerless to reach him.

Recently the State seed laboratory examined a sample of "bootleg" soy bean seed and found that it contained morning glory seed at the rate of 10,560 seeds to the bushel. A farmer buying this seed would sow from 15,000 to 20,000 weed seeds to the acre.

Both State and Federal agricultural officials are urging that farmers and seed dealers report the activities of peddlers of illegal seeds at once so that the responsible parties can be apprehended and prosecuted.

42,227 Cedar Trees Removed to Stop Costly Apple Rust

When our forefathers grew small russet apples solely for making cider, little would they have worried about diseases which blemished or deformed the fruit. But today with large richly flavored apples, free of all blemishes, in keen competition for a profitable market, the viewpoint is entirely different, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

An excellent example of this present-day viewpoint is the movement to eradicate red cedar trees in the vicinity of extensive planting of apple orchards. The reason for this work is that red cedar trees are the source of an infectious disease known as cedar apple rust which disfigures, blemishes and injures the quality of the fruit and hampers the normal functioning of the foliage. While there are several distinct species of cedar apple rust, it is believed that the principal damage to the apple is being caused by a species sometimes referred to as quince rust, which on the apple infects only the fruit.

The common cedar apple rust produces gall-like growths sometimes referred to as cedar apples on the red cedar, and infects both the foliage and fruit of the apple.

The only known practical method of control for cedar apple rust is to remove one of the hosts on which the disease alternates. The disease passes back and forth regularly from the red cedar to certain varieties of apples. Most of the common varieties of apples appear to be more or less susceptible to one or the other, or possibly to both species of this fungus.

The General Assembly of 1931 appropriated $3,000 to compensate cedar owners who remove cedar trees by order of the Department of Agriculture as a protection to neighboring apple orchards. This work is authorized by the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1927. During the season just closed, the State paid a total of $1,315.26 to 47 cedar owners for 42,227 trees removed. During the past three years, 102,469 cedar trees have been removed as a protection to 26,981 apple trees.

Apple orchard owners whose trees are being severely damaged by rust should get in touch with the Bureau of Plant Industry, in Harrisburg, before August 1st, so that a complete survey can be made of the injury or damage to the crop while it is still on the tree, states K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau. By removing the red cedar trees within a radius of approximately three-fourth of a mile of the orchard, satisfactory control measures can be secured.

All Cattle in 1,236 Townships TB Tested

All the cattle in 1,236 townships out of the 1,567 in Pennsylvania have been tested for bovine tuberculosis, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports. Of the 331 remaining untested townships, 38 have been signed up and will be tested in the near future. Forty-four counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are: Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Indiana, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Three additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Allegheny, Franklin and Lackawanna.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Adams	3	3	15	21
Armstrong	28	0	0	28
Berks	14	3	27	44
Bucks	8	0	22	30
Chester	13	1	43	57
Cumberland	14	2	5	21
Dauphin	10	7	6	23
Delaware	3	1	17	21
Greene	10	2	7	19
Lancaster	6	1	34	41
Lebanon	1	6	10	17
Lehigh	8	2	5	15
Montgomery	11	0	26	37
Northampton	4	1	12	17
Northumberland	16	2	6	24
Perry	8	0	13	21
Pike	6	0	5	11
Schuylkill	11	1	25	37
York	14	6	15	35
Total	188	38	293	519

The number of townships that have not been signed up for the T. B. test has been reduced from 355 to 293 during the past five months.

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Demand Increases for Small, Cheap Farms

Activity in the farm real estate market is slow, according to reports reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, but the number of persons interested has increased.

Inquiries are usually for small, cheap farms from 10 to 60 acres in size, worth not over $2,500, well located and suitable for either poultry raising or truck growing. Occasionally there is an inquiry for a dairy farm. Many of the transfers involved changes for city real estate.

City unemployed, most with previous farm experience, or people of foreign extraction with slack work in the mines, constitute the bulk of the inquiries, but farmers are said to be usually the purchasers of the larger acreages. The only credit available, judging from reports, is that which the seller is willing to extend, and the terms are usually arranged to suit the purchaser. In some localities, mortgages at 5 per cent have been offered.

The March 1 reports from both farm land owners and realtors to the Federal State Crop Reporting Service, indicate that farm real estate in Pennsylvania suffered an average decline of 5 per cent in value during the past year. The price level at the present time is estimated to be 4 per cent below that prevailing during 1912-1914. Low prices for farm products, high taxes and scarcity of credit are blamed for the situation.

Relatively speaking, Pennsylvania is more fortunate than the midwestern states where the present value of farm real estate has fallen to as much as 40 per cent below the pre-war level. The average for the United States is 11 per cent below the 1912-1914 average.

Urge Beekeepers To Look For Disease

Transferring bees from illegal box or cross comb hives into the modern, movable frame type can be done successfully by the average beekeeper any time up to the first of August, H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture states, in response to numerous inquiries.

The bee specialist makes clear also that now is an ideal time for beekeepers to inspect thoroughly their bees for brood disease. If the brood is irregular with perforated and sunken cappings, American foulbrood is likely to be present, he explains. If not sure of the identity of this disease, the beekeeper is urged to send a sample of the brood comb to the State bureau of plant industry, Harrisburg, for examination and for complete directions on the control of the disease.

Requeening all colonies that have old failing queens or queens of poor stock, with Italian queens from a reliable breeder, is also advised.

Feeding Garbage May Spread Disease

The practice of raising swine on garbage is a specialized business which demands close attention and requires more than just a little luck to be successful, according to specialists in the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Garbage feeding may at first appear to be an economical operation but it can readily prove a costly one since there is the constant danger of introducing disease into the herd, it is explained.

The non-garbage feeder barring cholera, is relatively free from disease but the garbage feeder is constantly exposed and should protect his swine at all times by the use of simultaneous vaccination. Other diseases such as necrotic enteritis, mixed infections and parasites are also prevalent in uncooked garbage. Likewise, coccidiosis is appearing more frequently than heretofore. Pigs are especially susceptible. This disease is easily introduced into swine herds fed on garbage because the parasite requires an acid medium for development.

As evidence of the great risk involved in feeding uncooked garbage, the disease specialists point to the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in a garbage-fed swine herd in California. Furthermore, a previous outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in California was traced to infected garbage which had been received from a foreign ship in port, and removed to a garbage feeding farm.

Swine raisers of Pennsylvania have been fortunate in escaping the ravages of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease during recent years, but they are reminded that livestock in this Commonwealth is continually exposed to the possibly entry of the disease from other countries just as much as California, and possibly more so because of the many harbors along the East coast where vessels from countries where foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent, dock.

Poisonous Plants Kill Many Farm Animals

Every Spring, reports come to the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, from farmers who lose cattle from eating poisonous plants in pastures. In following up these reports, water hemlock is found to be the cause of the poisoning in the majority of cases, states Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist of the bureau.

Water hemlock is very prevalent in swampy and meadow pastures in Pennsylvania, he explains. It is especially abundant along the banks of streams flowing through these lowland pastures. The poison seems to be most virulent in the springtime when the plant is young and full of sap. At this time, the cattle seem to eat it more readily than later in the season when it becomes more tough and perhaps not quite so palatable.

Water hemlock is so poisonous that a very small amount will cause death. Cattle have been poisoned by drinking water which stands in little pools where they have tramped about and crushed some of the roots of the water hemlock plant. Children have also been poisoned by eating these rather fleshy roots in mistake for parsnips.

A few years ago, a farmer in Pennsylvania lost three head of cattle, a pony and a horse within a few days from the eating of the water hemlock growing among the grass in his meadow pasture. At this time of the year the plant is so inconspicuous that it will not attract the attention of the farmer who naturally lays the trouble to something else.

Another case of recent record was reported from the northern part of Pennsylvania where several farmers who lived along a stream flowing through their farms all lost some cattle. These farmers laid the blame on some other source but upon investigation of the pastures, young water hemlocks were found to be very abundant, and there was no doubt that they were the cause of the trouble.

Water hemlock belongs to the group of plants commonly called the Parsley Family. It has a fleshy perennial root and when fully grown, has a stem which may attain a height of six or eight feet. The leaves are finely divided; each leaflet is sharp pointed, thin, and rather coarsely toothed The flowers are arranged in clusters similar to the cluster of flowers produced by the common wild carrot to which water hemlock is rather closely related.

The Parsley Family contains a number of poisonous plants. Water hemlock is no doubt the greatest offender in Pennsylvania. Another one is the poison hemlock which fortunately is very seldom eaten by cattle. It was the poison hemlock which is said to have furnished the "Cup of Death" given to Socrates in ancient Athens.

"Farmers who lose livestock in the spring of the year should look with suspicion upon the water hemlock, especially if the pasture contains swampy or meadow areas," Dr. Gress advises. "They should have someone who is acquainted with the water hemlock search the pasture at once."

State Stands Fourth In Maple Products

Pennsylvania was one of the four leading states in the production of maple products during the 1932 season, according to estimates made public by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These states in order of production are: Vermont, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Approximately 60,000 fewer trees were tapped this year than in 1931 and there was a corresponding reduction in the amount of both sugar and sirup produced.

According to the reports from producers and dealers, the 1932 maple products season in Pennsylvania averaged 4.5 weeks, a week longer than in 1931 but was quite generally considered poor on account of the greater quantity of sap required to make a gallon of sirup. However, the quality of the product was almost equal to that of Vermont. Prices for both sirup and sugar have been reduced sharply, sirup bringing on the average only $1.45 per gallon and sugar 18 cents per pound.

The counties which contribute most to the maple products industry in Pennsylvania are: Somerset, Crawford, Erie and Tioga.

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10 to 40 P. C. Decreases in Crop Values Experienced by Counties in Price Slump

While the value of principal farm crops in Pennsylvania, produced in 1931, dropped 25 per cent under the corresponding values for 1930, some counties suffered as little as 10 per cent decrease with others totaling more than 40, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The total value of these crops was estimated at $116,283,000 in 1931 compared to $156,121,000 for 1930. By counties, the 1931 totals vary from $60,720 for Cameron to $10,867,190 for Lancaster. Only two counties produced more than $5,000,000 worth of crops, while 21 fell below the million mark.

The 1931 rank of the counties in value of principal crops together with the 1931 and 1930 values, are as follows:

1931 Rank	County	Value of Principal Crops 1931	1930
1	Lancaster	$10,867,190	$12,178,140
2	York	5,553,030	7,427,100
3	Berks	4,671,250	5,787,690
4	Chester	3,744,150	5,829,570
5	Franklin	3,150,100	3,851,160
6	Bradford	2,761,620	4,106,570
7	Westmoreland	2,713,310	3,529,450
8	Adams	2,680,780	3,517,010
9	Bucks	2,614,040	3,789,540
10	Somerset	2,554,450	3,586,250
11	Cumberland	2,395,310	2,744,750
12	Lehigh	2,382,150	3,236,270
13	Washington	2,301,160	3,281,870
14	Crawford	2,269,140	3,781,300
15	Dauphin	2,267,130	2,690,000
16	Erie	2,250,250	4,171,620
17	Lebanon	2,169,170	2,990,770
18	Lycoming	2,161,230	2,756,190
19	Butler	2,150,020	2,885,940
20	Schuylkill	2,087,880	3,060,110
21	Susquehanna	2,036,850	3,667,730
22	Montgomery	2,002,350	2,198,600
23	Northampton	1,990,070	3,249,780
24	Tioga	1,965,050	3,457,660
25	Bedford	1,899,070	2,191,920
26	Mercer	1,884,820	2,548,980
27	Columbia	1,838,010	2,492,510
28	Indiana	1,808,400	2,365,660
29	Luzerne	1,737,840	2,211,350
30	Centre	1,716,710	2,327,630
31	Northumberland	1,643,380	2,282,850
32	Wayne	1,636,210	2,375,790
33	Armstrong	1,628,910	1,743,410
34	Clarion	1,462,630	1,814,800
35	Allegheny	1,445,500	1,531,540
36	Fayette	1,442,030	1,659,800
37	Greene	1,408,060	1,661,900
38	Jefferson	1,324,670	1,815,110
39	Cambria	1,319,900	1,774,510
40	Clearfield	1,298,340	1,708,880
41	Huntingdon	1,292,550	1,428,390
42	Perry	1,266,530	1,666,550
43	Beaver	1,185,150	1,320,890
44	Snyder	1,166,880	1,479,760
45	Lawrence	1,136,690	1,531,080
46	Blair	1,126,180	1,429,230
47	Union	917,390	1,424,790
48	Potter	915,340	1,482,150
49	Juniata	893,680	1,121,250
50	Warren	865,720	1,316,660
51	Lackawanna	830,570	1,189,250
52	Venango	818,450	1,016,870
53	Mifflin	799,090	1,171,820
54	Wyoming	797,690	1,117,450
55	Clinton	703,440	977,460
56	Monroe	698,440	985,190
57	Fulton	665,760	744,690
58	Carbon	518,600	858,000
59	Montour	510,770	832,690
60	McKean	410,150	577,280
61	Delaware	394,670	538,170
62	Elk	373,980	427,890
63	Sullivan	331,630	565,650
64	Forest	132,670	179,950
65	Pike	127,340	202,040
66	Philadelphia	110,050	172,750
67	Cameron	60,730	81,390
	Total	$116,283,000	$156,121,000

Advise Gardeners to Be on Lookout for Colorado Beetles

For some unknown reason, the Colorado potato beetle is present in many sections this summer in greater numbers than at any time in the last six years, according to T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The beetle is reported to be feeding on tomatoes and egg plants as well as potatoes.

This insect, as its name implies, came originally from Colorado where it fed on sand burs, Dr. Guyton explains. It was first known about 1824 when an early worker in entomolgy found it and gave it its scientific name. With the settlement of Colorado, the insect adopted the potato as its new food plant, and its eastward spread began. It reached the Atlantic seaboard about 1874, and for a number of years constituted a serious pest of several garden crops. The insect multiplied at an astounding rate much like the Japanese beetle of present times, and its control for a long time was a most serious problem.

The first satisfactory spray used was Paris green. This was depended upon for a number of years but has been replaced by arsenate of lead, a material which is much safer to use on garden plants because it does not burn the foliage as Paris green sometimes did. Gardeners and others raising tomatoes, potatoes and egg plants are advised to be on the outlook for this insect on their plantings. The usual dilution of arsenate of lead for garden use is ten level teaspoonfuls of the powdered form to one gallon of water or about one and one-half pounds to fifty gallons of water.

Population Shifts To Country

The number of farm operators in Pennsylvania does not seem to be increasing despite an apparent "back to the country" movement, according to the observations of hundreds of farm reporters who cooperate with the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Estimates based upon June 1, reports this year indicate that out of every hundred farm homes in the Commonwealth, 85.7 were occupied by families engaged in agriculture, 10.3 by families not engaged in agriculture and 4.0 were vacant. When compared with conditions existing June 1, 1928, it is found that the number of farm houses occupied by families engaged in farming has increased only seven-tenths of one per cent, while the number occupied by non-agricultural families has increased 1.5 per cent, and the number of vacant houses has decreased 2.2 per cent.

Back to the Country

"This appears to indicate that the recent shifting of population has not been so much a movement 'back to the farm' to engage in agriculture as owners, tenants or managers, but rather a 'back to the country' movement in which the people are still retaining city connections or else have moved in with other farm families and serving as laborers only," the Department points out. "It does appear, however, that some abandoned farms are being occupied by farm operators in certain sections of the Commonwealth, but this is off-set by continued abandonment of farm operations by farmers in other sections."

A study of district sections indicates that a trend back to farming, as indicated by the percentage of farm homes having agricultural occupants, has occurred in the Erie-Venango, the Beaver-Jefferson and in the Cambria-Snyder districts, but that the movement of farm families away from the farm is still going on in the northern tier and in the Schuylkill-Pike County area. The southwestern counties are unusual in that they comprise the only district in the State in which there has been a decrease in number of farm homes occupied by non-agricultural families, when the present conditions are compared with 1928. This may mean that a number of these families formerly dependent largely upon industrial work, have become fully agricultural.

In the Tioga-Bradford area a distinct "back to the land" movement has occurred but it has not been for agricultural purposes. In fact the number of farm homes occupied by families engaged in agriculture has decreased four per cent while the number of homes occupied by non-agricultural families has increased seven per cent compared with 1928. No other section in the State has shown such an influx of non-agricultural families during the past four years. The reason, of course, is the discovery of gas in this area.

Vacant Farm Houses

In the Bedford-York and the Lebanon-Philadelphia districts, there has been a movement to the country but the number of farm homes occupied by families engaged in agriculture has increased only a fraction of one per cent. On the other hand, the number of vacant farm houses has decreased and the number occupied by non-agricultural families has increased more than one per cent.

The Department explains that the number of vacant farm houses in Pennsylvania reached the peak of 6.2 per cent in 1928 and since then has been decreasing each year.

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Value of Milk, Eggs, Wool and Honey Exceeds Worth of Crops In 26 Counties

The importance of livestock and poultry in the present day organization of agriculture in Pennsylvania is shown by the fact that in 26 counties the 1931 value of milk, eggs, wool and honey exceeded the value of principal crops, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The value of milk was estimated at $85,399,000; eggs, $32,593,450; wool, $592,670, and honey $495,100, making a total of $119,080,220, compared to $116,283,000 for principal crops. The egg crop was worth three times the value of the wheat crop, and milk was almost eight times as valuable as the potato crop.

The extreme variability in type of farming from county to county is illustrated by the fact that in Lancaster County the crops were worth three and a half million dollars more than the total of milk, eggs, wool and honey, while in York the values were practically the same, and in Chester the livestock products were almost three million dollars more valuable than the crops.

Generally speaking, the value of milk, eggs, wool and honey exceeds that of crops in most leading agricultural counties while the opposite is true in the counties of lower rank.

Estimates, giving the rank of each county, are:

Rank	County	Total Value, Milk Eggs, Wool and Honey, 1931
1	Lancaster	$ 7,278,470
2	Chester	6,342,360
3	York	5,623,210
4	Bradford	4,664,520
5	Berks	4,268,060
6	Bucks	4,009,480
7	Crawford	3,567,810
8	Susquehanna	3,546,930
9	Wayne	3,395,560
10	Montgomery	3,393,910
11	Erie	2,934,460
12	Tioga	2,844,420
13	Washington	2,808,900
14	Westmoreland	2,643,050
15	Franklin	2,540,120
16	Cumberland	2,294,030
17	Mercer	2,226,910
18	Allegheny	2,054,270
19	Butler	2,065,630
20	Somerset	1,968,280
21	Centre	1,868,990
22	Bedford	1,860,450
23	Northampton	1,812,820
24	Lycoming	1,760,790
25	Adams	1,750,370
26	Lebanon	1,689,730
27	Dauphin	1,552,590
28	Lawrence	1,461,420
29	Indiana	1,444,490
30	Warren	1,395,930
31	Schuylkill	1,358,140
32	Luzerne	1,329,550
33	Lehigh	1,311,850
34	Wyoming	1,308,940
35	Fayette	1,271,230
36	Clarion	1,221,470
37	Armstrong	1,192,600
38	Greene	1,187,310
39	Columbia	1,181,500
40	Northumberland	1,178,000
41	Blair	1,175,200
42	Lackawanna	1,168,280
43	Huntingdon	1,119,060
44	Beaver	1,114,120
45	Perry	1,067,120
46	Potter	1,019,440
47	Mifflin	992,990
48	Jefferson	970,430
49	Juniata	969,740
50	Clearfield	957,170
51	Cambria	948,640
52	Union	911,670
53	Snyder	898,130
54	Venango	866,330
55	McKean	724,980
56	Monroe	698,780
57	Delaware	663,020
58	Fulton	540,650
59	Clinton	508,860
60	Montour	473,190
61	Sullivan	428,780
62	Carbon	394,810
63	Elk	302,720
64	Pike	267,230
65	Philadelphia	114,530
66	Forest	102,520
67	Cameron	73,280
	Total	$119,080,220

State Conditions Ideal For Seed Potatoes

After eight years of experience in inspecting potato fields and certifying crops for seed purposes, pathologists of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are convinced that conditions in various sections of Pennsylvania are unexcelled for the production of diseased-free, high standard seed potatoes.

In cooperation with the State, Pennsylvania farmers produced over 90,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes last year and will likely increase their acreage entered for inspection this year, K. W. Lauer who is in immediate charge of this work, reports. A number of growers who had their stock certified last year have increased their acreage to be devoted to certified seed, he explains. The average yield of the 44 certified seed growers last year was 316.3 bushels per acre while the average for all potatoes grown in the State was 139 bushels. Another interesting fact brought out by the records is that Pennsylvania growers, in producing this high acre yield, stood at the head of a list of 20 states which conducted certification work of this type in 1931.

"Seed potato certification is a service inaugurated by the Commonwealth in 1924 in order to make available in Pennsylvania, recognized seed of high quality in order that potato growers would not have to depend upon seed from distant states where climatic and growing conditions may not be as favorable as in Pennsylvania," the Department states. "The wisdom of this service is indicated by the fact that in the past, many potato growers in Pennsylvania have been buying certified seed from a State which last year had a 75-bushel acre yield when the corresponding yield of Pennsylvania certified stock was more than four times as much."

The first inspection of fields entered for certification will be made in July so that all growers who desire inspection should make their applications immediately to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Law Requires Brands To Be Registered Each Calendar Year

State laws covering the sale of feeding stuffs, fertilizer, lime products and insecticides, require registration of brands each calendar year so that material remaining unsold at the end of one season, can not be held over and sold the next year without re-registration.

The bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, recently discovered certain brands of these commodities being offered for sale as "held over non-registered brands."

"The law makes no provision for the sale of non-registered brands of fertilizer, feeding stuffs, lime products and insecticides held over from one year to another," officials of the bureau explain. "It, therefore, becomes necessary for the State to hold selling agents responsible for unlawful sales."

They explain that all dealers in these products should make sure when purchases are made for re-sale, that the brands have been registered by the manufacturer. The reason for registration of various agricultural products being required for each calendar year, is to eliminate the possibility of various dealers selling held-over products which have seriously deteriorated. This is a protection to the farmers as well as to many local dealers.

Fear Spread of Dutch Elm Disease

Dutch elm disease, a very destructive disease, has been found in Ohio and should it appear in Pennsylvania, it is believed that proper control measures would have to be taken immediately in order that no serious loss would result. For that reason, the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is requesting the public to cooperate in a statewide hunt for infected trees.

The disease is most easily recognized during July and August. Infected trees show wilting of the leaves which usually curl up, become crisp while still green, die and drop prematurely. Elm trees showing abnormally small and pale green foliage are to be suspected while severely infected trees are quite outstanding and cannot be overlooked. The sapwood of infected twigs and branches shows a brownish discoloration which appears as a ring made up of numerous small brown dots and is usually found in the region of the sapwood or cambium.

Specimens should be addressed to M. C. Strauser, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Feed Molasses Found Diluted With Water

The bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has discovered that molasses is being shipped into Pennsylvania for use in prepared livestock feeds, which is adulterated by the addition of water.

Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the bureau, states that this black strap molasses should contain not less than 50 per cent of total sugars while several of the shipments examined by the bureau chemists revealed that the molasses was diluted with water so that the total sugars averaged about 40 per cent, one shipment running as low as 30 per cent. He explains that this adulterated molasses ferments easily and when used in the preparation of molasses feeds, will gradually undergo deterioration, making it unfit to feed.

All commercial feed manufacturers in Pennsylvania are cautioned by the bureau to make sure that guarantees are obtained from the molasses shippers showing that the product meets legal requirements in sugar content, also that the molasses is registered as required by the Pennsylvania Feeding Stuffs Law. The adulterated molasses recently discovered was not registered in accordance with the Law.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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1931 Slump in Livestock Values Reaches Every Section of State

The slump in value of horses, cattle, sheep and swine during 1931 amounted to $25,968,000, bringing the total value down to $110,125,000—the lowest since the World War, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

All classes of farm animals contributed to the decline and all counties shared in the loss. The drop by counties ranged from as low as 10 to as much as 25 per cent.

Estimated values as of January 1, for both 1932 and 1931 and the 1932 rank of the counties as livestock producers, follow:

1932 Rank	County	Value of Livestock, Jan. 1 1932	1931
1	Lancaster	$7,286,540	$8,595,030
2	York	4,694,490	5,546,670
3	Chester	4,618,750	5,569,640
4	Berks	3,903,470	4,993,650
5	Bradford	3,560,950	4,510,820
6	Crawford	3,519,630	4,151,290
7	Washington	3,292,030	4,024,060
8	Susquehanna	3,250,690	4,440,670
9	Erie	2,879,970	3,581,860
10	Franklin	2,734,110	3,330,850
11	Bucks	2,713,740	3,498,600
12	Westmoreland	2,626,170	3,337,550
13	Tioga	2,556,500	3,407,520
14	Mercer	2,508,830	3,038,790
15	Wayne	2,217,180	2,975,720
16	Somerset	2,203,730	2,740,710
17	Cumberland	2,138,420	2,597,250
18	Montgomery	2,013,900	2,366,530
19	Northampton	1,985,870	2,346,980
20	Butler	1,977,210	2,510,160
21	Adams	1,849,040	2,404,740
22	Lycoming	1,846,930	2,133,380
23	Lebanon	1,830,760	2,082,610
24	Centre	1,825,070	2,265,840
25	Bedford	1,699,120	2,118,340
26	Greene	1,636,960	2,194,500
27	Dauphin	1,580,670	1,897,300
28	Lehigh	1,536,270	1,839,290
29	Indiana	1,469,000	1,745,660
30	Allegheny	1,430,610	1,735,110
31	Lawrence	1,373,860	1,693,050
32	Clarion	1,359,410	1,534,150
33	Armstrong	1,349,100	1,552,250
34	Fayette	1,316,520	1,654,740
35	Schuylkill	1,314,240	1,699,880
36	Columbia	1,300,370	1,443,090
37	Northumberland	1,227,560	1,645,230
38	Warren	1,196,240	1,555,700
39	Luzerne	1,160,410	1,508,310
40	Perry	1,092,370	1,260,120
41	Huntingdon	1,083,990	1,392,630
42	Jefferson	1,033,030	1,247,800
43	Lackawanna	970,130	1,314,210
44	Blair	951,190	1,144,840
45	Beaver	948,220	1,245,870
46	Cambria	938,580	1,180,740
47	Snyder	929,450	1,186,980
48	Potter	897,650	1,159,700
49	Union	894,230	1,111,080
50	Mifflin	870,080	968,640
51	Clearfield	868,050	1,071,090
52	Wyoming	867,160	1,213,510
53	Juniata	862,930	1,046,090
54	Venango	856,070	1,054,370
55	Delaware	681,230	834,820
56	McKean	663,300	724,760
57	Fulton	598,550	714,460
58	Monroe	561,290	757,970
59	Clinton	538,900	691,120
60	Montour	455,110	551,350
61	Sullivan	399,800	555,830
62	Carbon	367,580	422,740
63	Elk	362,230	412,010
64	Pike	167,520	228,570
65	Forest	134,240	158,980
66	Philadelphia	91,270	102,140
67	Cameron	56,430	73,060
	Total	$110,125,000	$136,093,000

Urge Listing of Farm Homes For Vacationists

Our attention has been called to articles in the newspapers advising that some sort of machinery should be set up by means of which vacationists can find pleasant country homes in which to spend a few days rusticating, states Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran.

"Our main highways are very largely placarded and very many homes are open for tourists," he explains. "Probably there are many vacationists, however, who would like to get out of the main lines of travel and get back into the country. We suggest, therefore, that automobile associations should keep a list as far as they can conveniently get hold of one, of all such farm homes as are willing to take boarders at a reasonable price and a description of the type of country that home is found in and the natural surroundings thereof.

"As the tourist population normally comes to the Chambers of Commerce and to the local offices of automobile associations, that seems to be the natural place to maintain these lists. Farmers who desire to add to their income should be willing to list their homes with the Chamber of Commerce in the nearest city or with the automobile association office and give to them information on the type of accommodations they have and the number of people they can entertain. It is very probable that persons out for a vacation would gladly enjoy living in the midst of a real farm operation, and no doubt the farmer in that case could benefit by adding a few dollars to his now meager income."

Check Spread of Costly Bee Diseases

State bee inspectors are now busy in various sections of the Commonwealth, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, checking up on diseased colonies of bees and taking steps to eliminate sources of disease before nearby healthy colonies are affected. It is a well known fact that a single diseased colony may in a short time lead to general infection throughout a community, the Department states.

It is not too late in the season to transfer bees successfully from old box hives to the modern type, bee inspectors explain. Due to continued rains, it is expected that a continuous flow of nectar throughout the summer will occur in most localities.

When gathering honey and inspecting hives, beekeepers are urged to be on the lookout for discolored, sunken and punctured comb cappings. These indicate the presence of American foulbrood, one of the worst bee diseases. The only satisfactory control is burning. Sac brood and European foulbrood—two other diseases frequently found in Pennsylvania apiaries, can be controlled by introducing immune stock, preferably the Italian stock.

Special Service Aids In Disease Control

In order that losses from disease may not be heaped upon existing losses resulting from declining price levels, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is cooperating with livestock owners who have had a transmissible disease on their premises, so that every danger of a recurrence of the disease can be eliminated.

The bureau's disinfecting service is now being used by farmers in all parts of the Commonwealth where outbreaks of hog cholera, tuberculosis, Bang disease, and other dangerous diseases have occurred.

The plan as now followed, requires the owner to clean his permises thoroughly after which, the bureau, upon request, renders assistance and disinfects the premises. In every case, however, satisfactory proof must be given that a transmissible disease has existed on the premises.

This work is proving especially effective in controlling parasites such as round and lung worms which are prevalent in practically all hog lots and pens, bureau officials report.

After disinfecting, the bureau representatives recommend that the lots be plowed and sown with some suitable farm crop.

Farm Price Level Lower During June

While the farm price of eggs, buckwheat, potatoes and apples increased up to June 15, the price of butter, wheat, oats, hay, wool, poultry and livestock declined, according to the farm price reporters cooperating with the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The farm price index for the United States dropped four points to 52 while that for Pennsylvania declined one point to 65. Prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased changed only slightly.

The following table gives farm prices for principal products sold in Pennsylvania on June 15, and comparisons with May 15, a year ago and pre-war:

Commodity	Pre-War	A Year Ago	May 15 1932	June 15 1932
Eggs per doz.	.20	.178	.128	.141
Butter per lb.	.26	.25	.22	.20
Wheat per bu.	.99	.78	.58	.56
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.86	.39	.42
Corn per bu.	.74	.77	.41	.41
Oats per bu.	.50	.42	.32	.31
Potatoes per bu.	.79	1.10	.47	.50
Apples per bu.	.98	1.50	.85	1.05
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.66	6.10	4.60	4.50
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.84	7.20	4.60	4.20
Calves per 100 lbs.	7.84	7.80	5.70	5.50
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.08	7.50	5.40	5.60
Chickens per lb.	.140	.198	.166	.158
Hay per ton	16.86	16.60	9.50	9.10
Wool per lb.	.22	.17	.13	.10
Index of farm prices				
United States	100	80	56	52
Pennsylvania	100	*	66	65
Prices farmers pay				
United States	100	130	112	111
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	100	61	50	48
Pennsylvania	100	*	62	59

*Not available

Missing

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PA1.24/4

State Groups Draft Plan For Supervision Over Roadside Markets

The public has tolerated misrepresentation at roadside markets long enough, says a joint statement issued by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, in which is outlined a plan for State supervision over bona fide farmers' roadside markets.

The statement emphasizes the fact that hucksters who buy produce at terminal markets and then, posing as farmers, sell it at roadside stands located along State highways in the country have done infinite harm to roadside markets which are operated by farmers. In order to counteract this influence, the plan for State supervision and regulation of roadside markets was drafted.

Briefly, the plan provides that each roadside market which is entered under the plan, shall be inspected and approved by the State Bureau of Markets and shall agree to subject its methods of doing business to the regulations of the Bureau. After this has been done a metal sign, two by three feet in size, painted on both sides in gold background, with blue border and blue lettering is leased to the farm roadside market operator.

This sign bears the words, "Pennsylvania Farm Products" in large letters and, in the center, contains a design of William Penn holding a keystone, within which are the words: "An Approved Farm Roadside Market under Supervision of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture." A registry number for each market is painted on the sign so that consumers will have a means of official identification of each market.

Farmers who display this sign agree to: (1) Operate a genuine farm market; (2) Produce on their own farm or purchase from neighboring farmers at least three fourths of all farm products sold; (3) Properly label farm products not grown locally; (4) Sell an honest package of full weight, count or measure and one whose face or shown surface truly represents the contents; (5) Provide ample parking space off the highway; (6) Use no false or misleading labels or signs; (7) Keep their roadside markets clean, neat and attractive; (8) Sell only products that are of good quality, fresh and otherwise of good condition; (9) Subject their stands and methods of doing business to inspection by the Bureau of Markets and surrender their signs upon demand for failure to comply with any of the above requirements.

Latest reports indicate that the plan has been widely approved. Twenty-eight owners of roadside markets in 16 counties have already signed the agreement.

$36,250 In Prizes Offered At Next State Farm Show

Cash awards to be offered at the Pennsylvania Farm Show here next January 16-20, will total $36,250, according to John H. Light, director. This prize money is divided among the twenty departments as follows: Horses, $1,890; sheep, $3,042; swine, $2,073; beef cattle, $5,038; dairy cattle, $9,630; dairy products, $238; corn, $780.50; small grains, $171; potatoes, $797; cigar leaf tobacco, $229.50; apples, $1,727.75; vegetables, $386.50; maple products, $104; apiary products, $430.50; wool, $190; eggs, $464; poultry, $6,925.50; baby chicks, $96; home economics, $1,672.50; cultural arts, $690; and sports, $85.

The $36,250 sum is divided into almost 7,000 cash prizes. These are classified by departments as follows: Horses, 140; sheep, 428; swine, 180; beef cattle, 415; dairy cattle, 457; dairy products, 55; corn, 268; small grains, 63; potatoes, 236; tobacco, 67; apples, 408; vegetables, 152; maple products, 38; apiary products, 122; wool, 52; eggs, 138; poultry, 2,923; baby chicks, 72; home economics, 712; cultural arts, 24; and sports, 6. In addition to the cash prizes, hundreds of special awards will be offered by various breed associations, Mr. Light explains.

The baby chick department is a new feature.

Unsigned Letters Will Not Get Results

Persons writing unsigned letters to the State Department of Agriculture reporting careless neighbors for not cutting Canada thistles and chicory, are wasting their time because the Department can not reply giving the parties the necessary information.

Local authorities are charged with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Weed Law, it is explained. The proper procedure for one who is "aggrieved or about to be injured" by the growth of Canada thistle or chicory is to inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the said weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the notified officer to give five days notice in writing to the owner of the land concerned. If the owner refuses to cut the Canada thistle or chicory, the official may hire some one to do the work and charge the costs to the owner.

As can be seen, the Department of Agriculture is not authorized to enforce this particular law and therefore must refer all complainants to the local authorities. However, unless the person or persons making the complaint sign their letters, the Department is unable even to acknowledge the communication or advise procedure.

Poultrymen Start Two New Egg Auctions

Two new cooperative egg auction markets were started in eastern Pennsylvania during July by organized groups of poultrymen, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. One of these is conducted by the Tri-county Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., at Center Point in Montgomery County and is operated by poultry producers residing in Montgomery, Berks and Chester Counties. The other is conducted by poultrymen residing in Lehigh and Northampton Counties at Farmersville approximately midway between Bethlehem and Easton. The Tri-county producers hold their auctions each Monday and Thursday at 10:30 a. m., while the Lehigh Valley producers hold theirs each Tuesday and Friday at 1:00 p. m.

Both associations sell their eggs strictly in accordance with the Pennsylvania egg grades and employ graders who are licensed and supervised by the State Bureau of Markets. Both associations are modelled after the Bucks County Producers Cooperative Association which has conducted a very successful cooperative egg auction market at Doylestown, Pa., for the past year, officials explain.

Drastic Cuts Made In Storage Supplies

With the exception of poultry and pork, cold storage holdings of food in the 70 Pennsylvania licensed warehouses on June 30, were noticeably less than the amounts being held at the corresponding time during the past two years, according to the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Almost 9,000,000 dozen fewer shell eggs and 1,200,000 pounds fewer broken eggs are in storage now compared with two years ago. There is also only two-thirds as much butter, one-half as much fish, one-fifth as much beef, one-fourth as much veal, and one-fifth as much mutton.

Such drastic reductions in cold storage products should ultimately have a most favorable influence on the market for agricultural products, Department officials believe.

The figures for June 30, 1932 and for the corresponding date two years ago are:

	June 30 1932	June 30 1930
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	15,924,157	24,288,532
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	4,650,296	5,895,171
Butter (lbs.)	5,548,785	7,106,622
Poultry (lbs.)	2,320,657	2,797,932
Fish (lbs.)	1,111,228	2,655,182
Game (lbs.)	5,102	2,351
Beef (lbs.)	644,003	2,911,193
Veal (lbs.)	34,103	149,486
Mutton (lbs.)	57,456	260,955
Pork (lbs.)	4,869,686	4,062,770

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Dog Law Produces Large Revenue; State Pays $700,000 for Ravages

That the Pennsylvania Dog Law is a good revenue producer for the Commonwealth, as well as a protection to the public, to property, livestock and poultry, is indicated in figures compiled by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, covering enforcement of the law for the ten years during which time it has been under the bureau's supervision.

More than $6,000,000 has been brought into the State Treasury and over 20,000 damage claims have been satisfactorily settled, calling for payment of over $700,000 to owners of livestock and poultry for damages by dogs.

Other interesting facts revealed are: (1) Over 4,700,000 licenses were issued during this period. (2) Approximately 152,000 stray, uncontrolled dogs were killed, for which local police officers were paid $303,500. (3) 56,686 sheep were killed and injured; an average of 5,600 sheep annually compared with 21,000 in a recent year in an adjoining State where local enforcement is still in effect. (4) Over 67,600 prosecutions were made for violation of this law. The number of prosecutions in 1931 was only about half the number made in 1923, indicating a more general observance of the law.

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton, are not included in the foregoing statistics because the licensing and control of dogs in these cities is handled through local councils.

Label on Cans Protects Purchaser

The label "Below U. S. Standard, Low Quality but not Illegal" as found on certain canned goods, is puzzling many housewives, says the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Officials explain that this statement is placed on certain canned goods for the protection of consumers against paying a choice-grade price for a low, off-grade product. The label must be carried on all canned goods which fail to meet the U. S. standards for quality and yet fill the pure food requirements of the Federal Government.

Requeening Advised In Disease Control

Requeening colonies with a good strain of Italian bees, is recommended by H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, as an important step in the control of apiary diseases.

The introduction of this new and stronger stock practically eliminates European foul brood, sac brood and paralysis, Mr. Kirk explains.

Before requeening, it is suggested that all colonies be inspected and that if any are affected with American foul brood, they be burnt.

Raising Mushrooms May Not Prove Profitable

Inquiries reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicate that thousands of people throughout the country are sericusly considering the mushroom business as a remunerative side line. Practically every state in the Union is represented by these inquiries.

With this interest prevailing, the industry becomes a fruitful field for promoters who misrepresent one or more phases of the enterprise in order to sell spawn, state officials report.

As Federal authorities have recently explained, growing mushrooms is not a new and unexploited business; it is an enterprise requiring considerable capital and experience; it is not filled with prospects of large profits. Rather, the business requires painstaking effort and experience, and during the past year, even the most extensive and expert growers in many localities have been compelled to sell their crop at less than the cost of production.

For those who have the desire to grow mushrooms, the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, can supply information on reliable sources of mushroom spawn and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., can supply informational bulletins.

State Corn Borer Quarantine Revoked

Secretary John A. McSparran of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has revoked the State quarantine on account of the European corn borer effective July 30. It is explained that this action was taken following similar action by the Federal government resulting from heavy reduction in Federal funds for such work.

The corn borer was first found in Erie County in 1919, following similar finds in Massachusetts, New York and Canada a year or two earlier. Certain of these finds outside Pennsylvania were apparently of several years standing and in some instances, notably Canada, had caused very serious loss.

Quarantines, both Federal and State, were immediately set up with the hope that this pest could be held in check at least until effective control measures could be devised. Enforced clean-up of corn refuse in the heavily infested portion of the area was undertaken in 1927 by the Federal department and states concerned but was discontinued as a general feature of the quarantine in most states after one year's trial. Pennsylvania continued the clean-up in several northwestern counties for five years as a means of control and to demonstrate the effectiveness of clean farming as a practical control for the pest. The result as indicated by annual surveys is that the number of borers in the more heavily infested counties was reduced to one-eighth the infestation existing previous to the clean-up.

The Department is inclined to believe that the control of this pest is largely a matter of farm practice and well within the practical reach of Pennsylvania farmers. At the same time, it is evident that farmers in the central and southeastern counties will need to give more attention to cleaning up corn refuse than is their present practice if they hope to avoid serious losses, officials believe. The infestation in one central county, where husking on the stalk is common, has already forged ahead of that of other counties where borers have been present for a much longer period but where clean-up has been practiced since 1927.

The revocation of the Federal quarantine leaves the matter of control entirely up to the states. A continuation of the Federal quarantine supported by the State quarantine might have made it possible to keep the borer out of the southeastern counties for several years, but with a shortage of funds for enforcement, both State and Federal, there was no alternative except to drop the quarantine, Secretary McSparran explains. A certain amount of State and Federal scouting will be continued with the idea of being able to advise farmers of the presence of borers and, when and where extra precautions in control should be taken.

Payment for TB Reactors Reduced

The maximum of Federal indemnity for grade or non-registered TB reactors has been reduced from twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to twenty dollars ($20.00), according to the State Department of Agriculture. The new rate applies to all reactors slaughtered after July 31, 1932. The maximum for purebred and registered reactors remains at fifty dollars ($50.00).

Wool Production Drops

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The increase in price of eggs, hogs and beef cattle was largely responsible for the improved index which registered 69 on July 15 compared to 65 a month previous.

The price situation during the past three months is reported as follows:

Commodity	May 15	June 15	July 15
Eggs per doz.	.128	.141	.186
Butter per lb.	.22	.20	.20
Wheat per bu.	.58	.56	.51
Buckwheat per bu.	.39	.42	.44
Corn per bu.	.41	.41	.41
Oats per bu.	.32	.31	.31
Potatoes per bu.	.47	.50	.75
Apples per bu.	.85	1.05	.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	4.60	4.50	5.20
Hogs per 100 lbs.	4.60	4.20	4.90
Calves per 100 lbs.	5.70	5.50	6.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	5.40	5.60	5.40
Chickens per lb.	.166	.158	.155
Hay per ton	9.50	9.10	9.10
Wool per lb.	.18	.10	.10
Index of farm prices			
United States	56	52	57
Pennsylvania	66	65	69
Prices farmers pay			
United States	112	110	109
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	50	47	52
Pennsylvania	59	59	63

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 17 — Harrisburg, Pa., August 11, 1932 — No. 28

Dog Law Produces Large Revenue; State Pays $700,000 for Ravages

That the Pennsylvania Dog Law is a good revenue producer for the Commonwealth, as well as a protection to the public, to property, livestock and poultry, is indicated in figures compiled by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, covering enforcement of the law for the ten years during which time it has been under the bureau's supervision.

More than $6,000,000 has been brought into the State Treasury and over 20,000 damage claims have been satisfactorily settled, calling for payment of over $700,000 to owners of livestock and poultry for damages by dogs.

Other interesting facts revealed are: (1) Over 4,700,000 licenses were issued during this period. (2) Approximately 152,000 stray, uncontrolled dogs were killed, for which local police officers were paid $303,500. (3) 56,686 sheep were killed and injured; an average of 5,600 sheep annually compared with 21,000 in a recent year in an adjoining State where local enforcement is still in effect. (4) Over 67,600 prosecutions were made for violation of this law. The number of prosecutions in 1931 was only about half the number made in 1923, indicating a more general observance of the law.

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton, are not included in the foregoing statistics because the licensing and control of dogs in these cities is handled through local councils.

Label on Cans Protects Purchaser

The label "Below U. S. Standard, Low Quality but not Illegal" as found on certain canned goods, is puzzling many housewives, says the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Officials explain that this statement is placed on certain canned goods for the protection of consumers against paying a choice-grade price for a low, off-grade product. The label must be carried on all canned goods which fail to meet the U. S. standards for quality and yet fill the pure food requirements of the Federal Government.

Requeening Advised In Disease Control

Requeening colonies with a good strain of Italian bees, is recommended by H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, as an important step in the control of apiary diseases.

The introduction of this new and stronger stock practically eliminates European foul brood, sac brood and paralysis, Mr. Kirk explains.

Before requeening, it is suggested that all colonies be inspected and that if any are affected with American foul brood, they be burnt.

Raising Mushrooms May Not Prove Profitable

Inquiries reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicate that thousands of people throughout the country are seriously considering the mushroom business as a remunerative side line. Practically every state in the Union is represented by these inquiries.

With this interest prevailing, the industry becomes a fruitful field for promoters who misrepresent one or more phases of the enterprise in order to sell spawn, state officials report.

As Federal authorities have recently explained, growing mushrooms is not a new and unexploited business; it is an enterprise requiring considerable capital and experience; it is not filled with prospects of large profits. Rather, the business requires painstaking effort and experience, and during the past year, even the most extensive and expert growers in many localities have been compelled to sell their crop at less than the cost of production.

For those who have the desire to grow mushrooms, the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, can supply information on reliable sources of mushroom spawn and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., can supply informational bulletins.

State Corn Borer Quarantine Revoked

Secretary John A. McSparran of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has revoked the State quarantine on account of the European corn borer effective July 30. It is explained that this action was taken following similar action by the Federal government resulting from heavy reduction in Federal funds for such work.

The corn borer was first found in Erie County in 1919, following similar finds in Massachusetts, New York and Canada a year or two earlier. Certain of these finds outside Pennsylvania were apparently of several years standing and in some instances, notably Canada, had caused very serious loss.

Quarantines, both Federal and State, were immediately set up with the hope that this pest could be held in check at least until effective control measures could be devised. Enforced clean-up of corn refuse in the heavily infested portion of the area was undertaken in 1927 by the Federal department and states concerned but was discontinued as a general feature of the quarantine in most states after one year's trial. Pennsylvania continued the clean-up in several northwestern counties for five years as a means of control and to demonstrate the effectiveness of clean farming as a practical control for the pest. The result as indicated by annual surveys is that the number of borers in the more heavily infested counties was reduced to one-eighth the infestation existing previous to the clean-up.

The Department is inclined to believe that the control of this pest is largely a matter of farm practice and well within the practical reach of Pennsylvania farmers. At the same time, it is evident that farmers in the central and southeastern counties will need to give more attention to cleaning up corn refuse than is their present practice if they hope to avoid serious losses, officials believe. The infestation in one central county, where husking on the stalk is common, has already forged ahead of that of other counties where borers have been present for a much longer period but where clean-up has been practiced since 1927.

The revocation of the Federal quarantine leaves the matter of control entirely up to the states. A continuation of the Federal quarantine supported by the State quarantine might have made it possible to keep the borer out of the southeastern counties for several years, but with a shortage of funds for enforcement, both State and Federal, there was no alternative except to drop the quarantine, Secretary McSparran explains. A certain amount of State and Federal scouting will be continued with the idea of being able to advise farmers of the presence of borers and, when and where extra precautions in control should be taken.

Payment for TB Reactors Reduced

The maximum of Federal indemnity for grade or non-registered TB reactors has been reduced from twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to twenty dollars ($20.00), according to the State Department of Agriculture. The new rate applies to all reactors slaughtered after July 31, 1932. The maximum for purebred and registered reactors remains at fifty dollars ($50.00).

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PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PH1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 17 Harrisburg, Pa., August 18, 1932 No. 29

Believe Gypsy Moth Can Be Controlled

A conference to review the situation presented by the recent discovery of the gypsy moth in Pennsylvania, to outline a program to prevent its further spread and to inaugurate a campaign of immediate extermination of this insect near Pittston, was held recently at the offices of the Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran. It was attended by ten State and Government officials.

Since the outbreak was discovered three weeks ago, Federal agents have been working in the territory to determine the limits of the infestation. This work is not yet completed but the information at hand indicates that an area about eight miles long and four miles wide has already been found to be involved. The infestation would probably have been discovered years ago had it not been in an outlying district back in the mountains from which there is practically no exportation of plants or trees.

The gypsy moth has been known in the New England States for many years and a sustained effort for its control has been under way by the Federal and State Governments. Experienced Federal men from this area have been transferred to the district near Pittston. A similar infestation found in New Jersey in 1920 has been successfully eradicated after 12 years of painstaking effort.

At the present time a barrier zone is being maintained in western New England and in New York, east of the Hudson River, extending from Long Island Sound to the Canadian border, for the purpose of preventing the spread of the pest to states lying west of this area. This work has been successfully carried on for nine years; hence, the finding of this isolated infestation in Pennsylvania is of unusual importance. Aside from the Pennsylvania infestation, this insect is not known to occur outside of the barrier zone.

Extermination of the pest will be undertaken cooperatively by the Federal Government, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Forests and Waters. It was the belief of those present at the conference, that a complete extermination of the insect can be made so that the forest, nursery, and horticultural industries in Pennsylvania will not be endangered.

Warn Food Dealers Of Increased Risks During Hot Weather

Many food poisoning cases during hot weather can be directly attributed to deterioration and decomposition of food as a result of improper protection and refrigeration, according to State pure food officials.

The foods frequently involved are some of the most popular and healthful types. An important point often overlooked is that it is just as essential to refrigerate properly and handle carefully products made from milk and cream, such as bakery products containing cream filling, and prepared salads, as the original products themselves.

Several rather extensive outbreaks of illness, due in all probability to eating decomposed food,s have prompted the State chemists to warn all operators of restaurants, dining rooms, hotels and others responsible for the preparation of foods, especially picnic lunches and dinners, to exercise great care not only in the selection, but proper preparation and refrigeration of all readily perishable products contained.

Potatoes Have Rapid Rise To Popularity

There is no vegetable crop grown that has had a more rapid rise to fame than the common white potato, says D. M. James, marketing specialist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, after a study of the history and present status of the so-called "lowly spud." As late as 1740, potatoes were still regarded in this country as a questionable food and one that would shorten human life. In England, potatoes were little grown prior to 1784 while in Prussia, it required the autocratic ruling of Frederick the Great to make potato growing general. This monarch ordered his soldiers to force the farmers to grow potatoes.

Potatoes rank second only to wheat as a human food, Mr. James explains. In addition, he finds they are used extensively in the manufacture of starch, alcohol and as a food for livestock.

"Few people realize that the potato is not only one of the cheapest of all foods, but also one of the most healthful and easily digested," he states. "Physicians state that the baked potato is the most easily digested of all foods, being fully assimilated by the human body in much less than half the time required for some other common foods. The white potato is also an excellent blood-building food and in addition is rich in alkaline food salts.

"During recent years, it has been the fashion to maintain a slim figure. Potatoes have suffered because of the notion held by most people that they are especially fattening. This is not the case. Certain findings of the Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College are interesting in this connection. An eight-ounce potato produces about 100 calories, an equal amount of macaroni produces four times as many calories as does the potato; rice produces three and one-half times as many calories; oatmeal produces four times as many; chocolate cake produces four times as many; a piece of pie three times as many, and a doughnut produces twice as many heat units. Yet many folks are eating these things in abundance but are keeping away from potatoes because they are said to be fattening. Actually, potatoes are less fattening than many products which are not commonly considered to be starchy, flesh-producing foods.

"Pennsylvania farmers are now marketing the early crop. Excellent Cobbler potatoes are being offered for sale on the market places at prices which make this food the most economical possible to purchase. The early potatoes are most delicious boiled or baked and are excellent for frying or making potato salad, an appetizing and wholesome hot-weather dish."

Valid Trespass Sign

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture receives many inquiries from farmers on the proper wording of a valid trespass sign.

A type of notice believed to be valid when prominently posted about the premises, one combining both the warning of the 1905 Trespass Act and the 1925 Stealing Act, is the following:

NOTICE

No Trespassing or Stealing Allowed

All persons are hereby notified and warned neither to trespass on these premises under penalty of a fine not exceeding $10.00 as provided by the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 169 and its amendment; nor to take, steal or carry away any property whatsoever under penalty of a fine not exceeding $500.00 and imprisonment not exceeding three years, as provided by the Act of May 1, 1925, P. L. 440.

.....

Owner or Lessee

The signature should be in ink.

Record Seed Crop Is Anticipated

With favorable growing conditions, a record crop of 100,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes is anticipated in Pennsylvania this year.

A report from the pathologist of the State bureau of plant industry, indicates that approximately 300 acres of potatoes will be certified this year compared to 288 acres in 1931.

"Potato fields entered for certification are comparatively free from disease and with a reasonable amount of moisture during the balance of the growing season, should develop a good crop of clean seed," K. W. Lauer, pathologist in charge, explains.

"Growers throughout the State are reporting that the difference between field plants with certified seed and those plants with uncertified stock is most outstanding. They are finding that it paid to plant certified seed this year. Fields planted with uncertified seed generally show poor stands and do not have as much thrift and vigor as those planted with certified seed."

State Aids In Drive For Better Ice Cream

The quality of ice cream sold in Pennsylvania has shown most surprising improvement during the past twenty years, according to the pure foods bureau of the State Department of Agriculture.

During the pre-war period from 1910-1915 inclusive, the chemists of the Department analyzed 1,713 samples of ice cream, most of which were taken because of suspicion. Of these samples, 255 or 14.9 per cent were found to violate the law. In the five-year period, 1927-1931, a total of 1,168 samples were analyzed of which only 96 or 8.2 per cent represented prosecution, many being for misrepresentation of manufacturer or brand, even though the ice cream was up to standard. It is reported that prosecutions for deficiencies during recent years involved for the most part, so-called frozen custards.

"Laws regulating the sale of ice cream in Pennsylvania are clear and comprehensive and therefore, the enforcement can be practical and effective," Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, explains. "The result is that ice cream consumed in the State is double the average for the United States and is excelled in quality by no other State."

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 17 Harrisburg, Pa., August 25, 1932 No. 30

PA 1.24/4

Five States Embargo Pennsylvania Products

Since the revocation of the Federal quarantine on account of the European corn borer, the states of Georgia, Texas, Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois, have placed embargoes on shipments of certain farm products from Pennsylvania, states R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his monthly report to Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran. Other interesting points brought out in the report follow:

Further investigation of the gypsy moth infestation in Luzerne County has revealed a colony of considerable size, one that will require persistent and painstaking effort to bring under complete control.

In a vigorous attempt to curb the ravages of the Oriental fruit moth, colonies of parasites have been established in Adams, Lebanon and Juniata Counties, in addition to the liberation of more than 100,000 egg parasites in the Franklin County district.

After the discovery in Erie of two shipments of potatoes infested with the potato tuber moth, a statewide check on shipments originating in southern states was made and infested shipments were found at Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. In all cases, temporary quarantines were placed until infested stock was fumigated and thoroughly graded. All shipments appear to have originated over a comparatively short period of time in one potato growing area of the South.

Experiments and demonstrations by Federal and State agencies with traps as a means of reducing the damages caused by Japanese beetles have been attracting a great deal of attention in the Philadelphia area. Millions of beetles have been gathered in this way in one or two limited areas. What the ultimate effect of systematic trapping over an extensive, heavily infested area would be, is being given thought and attention.

Decisions Reached on Pure Food Questions

The bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has announced certain decisions on pure food questions as a result of recommendations made at a recent meeting of consulting chemists.

The use of artificial coloring in cottage or cheddar cheese, even if labelled, has been declared unlawful.

Rabbit meat can not be used in the form of sausage if mixed with beef or pork, but when used alone, it can be made into sausage and sold under the label "rabbit meat sausage."

Similarly, frankfurters composed of a mixture of meat and fish can not be sold under the Sausage Law. However, if made entirely from fish, it can be sold, if properly labelled.

The pure foods officials are now working on satisfactory standards for apple butter so that the use of apple culls, pomice, cores and apple skins can be prevented.

"Real Pennsylvania apple butter should be made entirely from fresh or evaporated apples," they explain.

The monthly report of pure foods work indicates that cooperative arrangements have been made with the National Pecan Distribution Association to prevent the shipment of unfilled and diseased pecan nuts into Pennsylvania this fall.

County Fair Season Well Under Way

With the holding of at least six fairs this week and six next week, the county fair season will get well under way throughout the Commonwealth, according to the dates as reported to the State Department of Agriculture.

Fairs opening this week include those at Lewistown, Mifflin County; Red Lion, York County; Clarion, Clarion County; Quakertown, Bucks County; Montrose, Susquehanna County; and Centre Hall, Centre County. Next week county and local exhibitions will be staged at Towanda, Bradford County; Wattsburg, Erie County; Huntingdon, Huntingdon County; Westfield, Tioga County; Port Royal, Juniata County; and Williams Grove, Cumberland County.

Fairs already held include those at Ligonier, Westmoreland County, Flourtown, Montgomery County; Ford City, Armstrong County; Kutztown, Berks County; Butler, Butler County; and Fawn Grove, York County.

A total of 66 exhibitions have been arranged in various parts of the State this summer and fall, the last being scheduled for the third week of October.

Poultry Inspections Pass Million Mark

More than a million chickens have been inspected and classified for production and breed type by representatives of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, since the beginning of the poultry standardization work several years ago, a report from the Bureau indicates.

Last spring, poultrymen who cooperated in the work, had more than 200,000 hens and pullets from which quality baby chicks were produced.

"Quality stock has been of great importance during the present conditions," poultry specialists of the bureau explain. "In addition to the premium obtained for hatching eggs, poultrymen have birds that produced annually approximately three dozen eggs each more than the average for the State. This additional production frequently is the difference between profit and loss.

"This standardization work of the Bureau has been so widely accepted by poultrymen that the receipt from fees charged practically cover the cost."

Second Egg Laying Contest Opens Oct. 1

The State's second official egg laying contest will open here October 1st, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, has announced.

Eighty-two of the hundred available pens have been reserved for the 1932-1933 contest with poultrymen from eleven States represented. Poultry producers within Pennsylvania make up two-thirds of the entries. Several pens will come all the way across the Continent for the contest, two being from the State of Washington and one from Oregon.

The Single Comb White Leghorn will be the predominating breed in the new contest, the same as in the one which will close September 23rd. Sixty-three of the eighty pens entered to date are of that breed. Other breeds will include Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshire Reds, Barred Rocks, Anconas, and Australorps.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

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Vol. 17 Harrisburg, Pa., September 1, 1932 No. 31

PA1.24/4

Manufacture Dog Ears To Get Killing Fee

According to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, a few unscrupulous constables and special officers are attempting to make a racket of that provision of the Pennsylvania Dog Law which provides a payment of $2.00 for each unlicensed dog killed by police officers, when found running at large.

"Investigation by the bureau into claims presented by certain officers for the killing of dogs indicate that these officers are attempting to obtain these fees fraudulently," a statement from the bureau explains. "The bureau regulations require that each such claim be supported by an affidavit, together with the tips of both ears of each dog. Not only is it indicated that these officers are filing claims for the fees for killing dogs which they have purchased, or for dogs they did not take up or kill themselves, but in a few cases it is doubtful that any dogs were killed at all, manufactured ear tips being submitted in support of these latter claims."

Bureau officials make clear that active, honest officers who do their duty under the law will be compensated and receive the support of the Commonwealth, but those who attempt to make it a racket will be vigorously prosecuted and subject to a heavy fine, jail sentence or both.

Interesting Facts On State Fence Laws

Because State fence laws specifically authorize the construction of fences without barbs along highways and as line fences, there is an impression that barbed-wire fences, especially along highways, are illegal.

In this connection the Pennsylvania Departmet of Agriculture reports that so far as the State Legislative Reference Bureau and the Department can find, there is no State law prohibiting or regulating the use of fences made with barbs.

The Fence Law of 1899 states, "It shall and is hereby declared to be lawful for any landowner within this Commonwealth to construct, build and maintain, along any of the highways of this Commonwealth, fences made in whole or in part of wire without barbs, subject at all times to such restrictions and prohibitions as may be imposed by the municipal authorities relative thereto."

This same Law also provides that "A fence in whole or in part of wire, without barbs, is hereby declared to be a legal and lawful fence, within the meaning and provisions of any act of the Legislature of this State relative to the building, constructing and maintaining of line fences, provided that such wire fence shall be of the height required by such act or acts."

The Wire Fence Law

"It is evident that the Wire Fence Act of 1899 was adopted under the misapprehension that the Fence Law of 1700 was still in force," says the State Legislative Reference Bureau. "This Law of 1700 required landowners to fence corn fields and other enclosures with a log and rail fence at least five feet high. If in 1899 the Fence Law of 1700 had still been in force, a new law would have been required to make legal wire fences without barbs, since the Law of 1700 required rails and logs, but the Fence Law of 1700 was repealed in 1889. It is, of course, possible, that some other reason prompted passage of the Wire Fence Law. By making the erection of such fences lawful, the landowner could not be charged with negligence in case any person suffered injury as the result of such a fence. While barbed-wire fences are not unlawful, the question might arise if injury resulted from such a fence, whether the owner had been guilty of negligence in erecting it when he should have known that injury might result."

Another point regarding farmers fences along highways which has been rather definitely settled by a number of court decisions, is that a landowner is not required to build a fence along a public highway in order to fence out his neighbor's livestock. The responsibility rests entirely with the owner of the livestock to build a fence along the highway bordering his fields, sufficient to keep his livestock from straying onto the neighbor's premises.

State Checking Up On Plant Fakers

Beware of the transient, nursery stock salesman who can not produce an official identification certificate, else the "ever-blooming" plant which you buy may never bloom, or the "ever-bearing" fruit tree may prove a "never-bearing" one, says the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The licensed nurserymen and dealers, or properly licensed agents thereof, will not hesitate to identify themselves upon request and supply plants according to the order of the customer, but the tree faker operating under the cloak of promises of supplying ever-blooming, ever-bearing, hardy plants capable of growing on all kinds of soil and under any climatic condition, frequently takes heavy toll when operating in their usual way, the bureau explains. Theses fakers only remain in a given community a few days and are then gone to leave in their wake many disappointed customers who have not only paid exorbitant prices for their plants but will more than likely supply plants unhealthy and untrue to name. The planting of fruit trees untrue to name has been the direct cause of heavy losses to orchardmen in Pennsylvania; not to mention trees infested with insects which remain a burden to the grower throughout the life of the trees.

The Agent's Certificate

In order to protect themselves and their neighbors, State officials urge that all prospective customers insist that nursery salesmen produce means of identification. When an agent or salesman refuses to supply this, it is urged that the Bureau of Plant Industry in Harrisburg be notified. This bureau will issue free of charge, an agent's card certificate to all reputable salesmen upon request from their principal and this card must be carried when soliciting business, being presented for examination upon request.

The nursery inspection Act not only requires the inspection and certification of all woody nursery stock offered for sale by Pennsylvania firms, but these regulations likewise apply to all non-resident nurserymen and dealers, it is explained. This service assures healthy plants as all nurseries are inspected one to three times each year by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and a close check is kept upon all dealers purchasing plants for resale within the State. Anyone contemplating making a large purchase of nursery stock in Pennsylvania would do well to ascertain the status of the grower, dealer or agent, if unknown to the customer.

Another suggestion made by the nursery inspectors is that the customer should make sure the agent carries a valid card, since all nursery agents' identification cards must be renewed on October 1, each year.

County Fair Schedule

Fairs are scheduled for nine counties during the week of September 5-10, according to the dates reported to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The fairs are:

County	Place	Date
Bedford	Bedford	Sept. 5-8
Bradford	Troy	Sept. 6-9
Bradford	Athens	Sept. 7-10
Jefferson	Brookville	Sept. 5-10
McKean	Smethport	Sept. 5-8
Mercer	Stoneboro	Sept. 2-5
Montgomery	Hatfield	Sept. 5-10
Schuylkill	Cressona	Sept. 5-9
Susquehanna	Harford	Sept. 7-9

Urge Farmers Not to View Neighbors Sick Livestock

"Don't go into a neighbor's barn or hog lot to inspect sick livestock, at least until the exact nature of the disease is known," advise disease specialists of the State Bureau of Animal Industry.

"All transmissible disease outbreaks such as hog cholera, glanders and anthrax, are spread from one premise to another by someone or by something," they explain. "Such outbreaks don't just strike any place like lightening; they are usually the result of thoughtlessness or carelessness.

"It is splendid to express sympathy to a neighbor for the loss of hogs from cholera or cattle from tuberculosis or abortion, but it is safer and wiser to do it over the telephone than over the barnyard gate.

"Many severe outbreaks of transmissible livestock diseases have been traced to the curiosity or sympathy of one or more neighbors in another's misfortune. They visit the yards or barns where the animals died and, before the proper officials are notified of the trouble, the germs have been distributed on hands, shoes, clothing, wagons and automobiles, to herds and flocks throughout the neighborhood.

"If all farmers would exercise the same caution about going into neighbors' barnyards where disease exists as in going into homes where smallpox, typhoid fever, or a similar disease is suspected, the annual loss of livestock would be reduced by millions of dollars."

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 17 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 8, 1932 — No. 32

PA 1.24/4

Agriculture Leads Industries in State and Ranks Among Nation's Highest

Pennsylvania is a leader among the States in agriculture, and agriculture is a leader among the industries in Pennsylvania. This unusual combination in a great industrial State makes possible varied opportunities which most other states with less diversity of industry and agriculture, fail to enjoy, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Agriculture in Pennsylvania represents an investment of $1,535,484,006; the manufacture of secondary metals and metal products, $1,438,569,400; mines and quarries, $986,174,700; the manufacture of primary metals and metal products, $878,689,900; and the manufacture of textiles and textile products, $509,140,000. The total investment in all types of manufacturing and mining in 1930 was $5,498,543,100, which means that for every $4 invested in industry, there is at least $1 invested in agriculture.

The gross income from agriculture in 1930 has been preliminarily estimated at $320,194,000, giving the Commonwealth a rank of twelfth among all the States in this respect. The income from crops was $106,276,000 and from domestic animals $213,918,000. In practically all important farm enterprises, Pennsylvania surpasses three-fourths of all the States.

Wheat Acreage May Set New Low Record

Pennsylvania farmers, according to August intentions, will plant this fall the smallest acreage of winter wheat on record, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service indicates.

The plans are to sow 862,000 acres, which with the average abandonment of the past 10 years, will mean a harvested acreage of only 835,000 acres next summer. This would be 54,000 acres less than that harvested this year.

While cutting down wheat acreage, farmers plan to increase their rye seeding. The intentions are to sow for all purposes, 165,000 acres of rye which will be one of the largest plantings in the last 10 years.

Many Part-Time Farmers in State

Once the greatest grain-producing State in America, Pennsylvania now has only 3,000 farms where cash grain crops are the principal source of income, according to a Federal Census report just released.

Instead of grain, Pennsylvania has developed a leading position in dairying and poultry keeping with one out of every three farms specializing in one or the other of these enterprises. The great dairy counties according to percentage of farms specializing in this business are: Bradford, Centre, Chester, Crawford, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming. Some idea of the wide spread shift to dairying is indicated by the fact that approximately 26 per cent of the farms in Pennsylvania are now classed as dairy farms compared with only 15 per cent thirty years ago.

Next to the general and dairy classes, the most prevalent type in the Commonwealth is the part-time farmer who is classified as such because he spends 150 days or more in non-farming occupations. Part-time farmers are now scattered throughout the Commonwealth, being especially prevalent in Centre, Clearfield and Fayette Counties.

Other interesting facts brought out by the 1930 Census include: (1) Farm products used by the farm families total approximately $50,000,000 annually; (2) Forest products sold by farmers equal $4,750,000 each year; (3) Farmers in Pennsylvania secure as receipts from boarders and lodgers $2,275,000 a year, these receipts being especially high in Pike, Monroe and Wayne Counties.

The division of the 172,419 farms of the State into the various types, based upon principal source of income, is as follows: General, 50.959; cash-grain, 3,057; crop-specialty, 7,975; fruit, 2,182 truck, 2,206; dairy, 43,380; animal-specialty, 3,103; stock-ranch, 30; poultry, 11,982, self-sufficing, 16,073; abnormal, 23,287; institution or country estate, 417; part-time, 21,217; boarding and lodging, 456; forest-products, 827; unclassified, 6,555.

Fewer but Better Cows Needed in Dairy Herds

Pennsylvania is a leading dairy State and the dairyman who produces his own stock and is constantly looking for better strain and better types is largely responsible for this leadership, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran said in dedicating the Dairy Husbandry Building at the Pennsylvania State College recently.

"We still have all too many farmers among us," the Secretary said, "whose cattle are the hit-and-miss variety controlled very largely by the price that particular type of animal brings at a public sale. We need more dairymen today who will take up a particular type of dairy animal and perfect that type as far as possible. There are very many communities throughout the land in which a particular type of animal has been developed by a single person and then the young animals have been sold over that community, and even although that may have been fifty years ago, the stamp of that outstanding piece of development is still bearing fruit in that community.

"We are face to face these days with low prices for products, and the call was never more insistent than at the present time in the dairy business to cut down numbers and increase the production of a given animal. Experience has indicated that it is almost impossible to do that by going out and buying indiscriminate animals, the breeding of which is mongrel and at best unknown. Such herds do not continually increase in production and fineness but are practically static in their output, while on the other hand every cow testing association in the land, and I examine the results of a great many of them in Pennsylvania, indicates beyond peradventure of a doubt that it is the dairyman who is producing his own stock and constantly on the outlook for better strains and better types, who is gradually building up the herds of the State and giving to them the increase that has been made in the last quarter of a century."

County Fair Schedule

The heaviest schedule of the fair season is planned for next week, when 13 exhibitions are expected to be held throughout the Commonwealth, according to reports made to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The locations and dates of these fairs are as follows:

County	Place	Date
Adams	Arendtsville	Sept. 13-17
Armstrong	Dayton	Sept. 13-16
Berks	Reading	Sept. 13-17
Cumberland	Newville	Sept. 13-16
Greene	Waynesburg	Sept. 13-16
Mercer	Mercer	Sept. 13-15
Perry	Newport	Sept. 13-15
Somerset	Jennerstown	Sept. 13-16
Warren	Sugar Grove	Sept. 15-17
Washington	West Alexandria	Sept. 13-15
Wayne	Newfoundland	Sept. 15-17
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	Sept. 13-16
York	Stewartstown	Sept. 14-17

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

How Sales Tax Affects Cooperative Associations

By *H. A. Hanemann*

The emergency sales tax for State purposes upon sales of tangible personal property by vendors, which became law on August 19, 1932 will be levied for a six months period beginning September 1, 1932 and ending on February 28, 1933. This tax which will be assessed upon sales of tangible personal property to a consumer at the rate of one per centum upon each dollar of gross income must be paid by the vendor. Farmers who sell their own farm products are exempt from the payment of this tax, and are specifically excluded from the term "vendor" but every other natural person, association or corporation who or which sells tangible personal property to a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than for resale is included in the word "vendor."

In order to establish the liability of argicultural cooperative associations for payment of this tax, the Department of Agriculture requested opinion thereon from the Department of Revenue. It is the opinion of the Department of Revenue that all cooperative purchasing associations, irrespective of whether they do all their business at cardoor or not, must pay the tax of 1 per cent on their gross sales during the period from September 1, 1932 to February 28, 1933. As the farm supplies which are purchased by the buying association are being purchased by it, and subsequently sold to the consumer (the farmer), the association is a vendor in the sense of the sales tax law.

It is the further opinion of the Department of Revenue that a cooperative marketing association, which sells the farm products of its members direct to consumer, such as a cooperative milk distributing plant or cattle selling association, is liable for payment of the tax if it buys these farm products from its members, but it is not liable for the payment of the tax if it acts only as agent for its members. All cooperative marketing associations which sell their farm products to distributors, jobbers or retailers for resale are exempt from the tax.

Every vendor, as defined in the sales tax law, must file with the Department of Revenue on or before April 1, 1933, a return under oath or affirmation of the gross income arising from sales of tangible personal property during the period from September 1, 1932 to February 28, 1933. The amount of the tax is to be computed by the taxpayer and paid at the time the return is filed.

NOTICE TO READERS OF "KEYSTONE COOPERATION"

Because of the program of retrenchment in the cost of the State Government, the issuing of "Keystone Cooperation" as a separate publication has been discontinued. The Department of Agriculture will present in this Weekly News Bulletin some of the material which would ordinarily be published in "Keystone Cooperation." This set-up is an illustration of the new plan.

IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN receiving the Department's Weekly News Bulletin in the past and feel that you will have particular use for it in the future, please return the face of the envelope in which this issue was mailed, together with your note thereon stating your desire to be placed on the Weekly News Bulletin mailing list. Mail your letter to: George F. Johnson, Editor, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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Prospects of Small Fortunes Fade As Rabbit Companies Go Bankrupt

Instead of small fortunes, many people who dove headlong into the rabbit business by signing the widely promoted buy-back contract and paying as much as $30 apiece for breeding stock, are now reaping genuine disappointment, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Since this racket is still being worked, the Department repeats its warning of six months ago: Beware of agents who claim that big money can be made by raising domestic rabbits under the buy-back contract.

The Lehigh Packing Company with thousands of Pennsylvania "stock holders" has been placed in the hands of receivers with liabilities reported at $4,000,000 and assets listed as $300,000 including 10,000 live rabbits, 100,000 pounds of rabbit meat and 7,000 bales of rabbit fur. The company was described in the courts as a "gigantic fraud with its books in a chaotic condition."

In New Jersey one company is known to have shut up shop with the hopeful contract signers standing helplessly by without a market, and the State's Attorney General not long ago secured injunctions against two other companies on the grounds that their contract was a fraudulent security.

"The Department's prediction that the buy-back rabbit scheme provided at best, only a small chance to make even a satisfactory return on the investment, has been amply demonstrated," says Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran. "Ambiguous, one-sided contracts as used by these rabbit promoters, are essentially bad; this has been so fully and convincingly proven at such a high cost to the unsuspecting citizen that contracts of this type should be forever outlawed as legal instruments."

The Department recognizes the legitimate rabbit business as being just as worthy of recognition and encouragement as any pure bred livestock or poultry industry and regrets that promoters have made such a costly racket of it. However, recent experience should not discourage the person who has a real interest in rabbit breeding. As the Department advised last Spring, "By far the best plan is to buy at nominal prices, a few well-bred rabbits from recognized breeders and start with a conservative investment of cash. The business can then grow with experience."

Cooperative selling agencies are being formed to do honestly what some of these racketeers promised to do, the Department reports, and also explains that "naturally some honest breeders will also conduct an honest selling arrangement helpful to small producers."

Urge Beekeepers To Look For Foulbrood

The apiary section of the State bureau of plant industry, is advising beekeepers not to hold over winter colonies affected with American foulbrood since a single diseased cell now is sufficient to cause weakness and robbing of the colony before it can be treated successfully in the Spring.

The bureau urges beekeepers to look for diseased cells and to send suspicious samples to Harrisburg for determination. If American foulbrood is present this Fall, burning is recommended regardless of the amount of infection.

457,135 Dogs Licensed; $30,000 Damages Paid

A total of 457,135 dog licenses have been issued, 17,895 uncontrolled dogs killed, 1,971 dog owners prosecuted, and 1,241 dog damage claims amounting to $29,751.27 paid this year to date, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year 18,921 fewer dogs have been licensed, 2,490 more uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 1,831 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $4,912.35 less in damage claims has been received.

The number of 1932 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 3,279; Allegheny, 30,278; Armstrong, 7,342; Beaver, 6,979; Bedford, 5,493; Berks, 16,023; Blair, 10,348; Bradford, 5,522; Bucks, 7,185; Butler, 7,621.

Cambria, 14,087; Cameron, 430; Carbon, 4,177; Centre, 4,141; Chester, 11,836; Clarion, 4,127; Clearfield, 5,866; Clinton, 2,657; Columbia, 4,851; Crawford, 7,171; Cumberland, 5,234.

Dauphin, 10,499; Delaware, 9,731; Elk, 2,397; Erie, 9,871; Fayette, 11,519; Forest, 713; Franklin, 4,932; Fulton, 1,706; Greene, 4,387; Huntingdon, 4,350; Indiana, 7,429.

Jefferson, 4,651; Juniata, 1,719; Lackawanna, 9,377; Lancaster, 15,000; Lawrence, 5,617; Lebanon, 5,528; Lehigh, 8,523; Luzerne, 17,000; Lycoming, 7,037; McKean, 3,942.

Mercer, 8,089; Mifflin, 2,852; Monroe, 2,889; Montgomery, 14,247; Montour, 1,239; Northampton, 8,839; Northumberland, 6,313; Perry, 3,531; Pike, 1,272; Potter, 1,884.

Schuylkill, 12,545; Snyder, 1,797; Somerset, 8,538; Sullivan, 941; Susquehanna, 4,295; Tioga, 3,405; Union, 1,517; Venango, 6,084; Warren, 3,529; Washington, 15,293; Wayne, 3,983; Westmoreland, 19,622; Wyoming, 2,154; York, 11,702.

Farm Prices Steady After July Advance

Farm prices held relatively steady during early August after the June-July advance, according to reports made to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Eggs, butter, wheat, corn, hogs, and hay advanced slightly while buckwheat, oats, potatoes, apples, beef cattle, lambs and chickens dropped somewhat under the July 15 level.

The price index stood on August 15 at 69, four points above the low point of the year reached on June 15.

The price situation during the past three months follows:

Commodity	June 15	July 15	August 15
Eggs per doz.	.141	.166	.190
Butter per lb.	.20	.20	.21
Wheat per bu.	.56	.49	.55
Buckwheat per bu.	.42	.44	.42
Corn per bu.	.41	.41	.43
Oats per bu.	.31	.31	.29
Potatoes per bu.	.50	.75	.70
Apples per bu.	1.05	.90	.65
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	4.50	5.20	5.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	4.20	4.90	5.10
Calves per 100 lbs.	5.50	6.00	6.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	5.20	5.10	5.00
Chickens per lb.	.158	.155	.152
Hay per ton	9.10	9.10	9.70
Wool per lb.	.10	.10	.10
Index of farm prices			
United States	52	57	59
Pennsylvania	65	69	69
Prices farmers pay			
United States	110	109	108
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	47	52	55
Pennsylvania	59	63	64

Stealing Farm Produce Is Costly Offense

Stealing farm property is a most serious offense in Pennsylvania, carrying a maximum fine of $500 and a jail sentence of three years, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Reports have reached the Department that in certain sections, "raids" on farmers' potato patches, fruit orchards, etc., are becoming more frequent and destructive.

"The laws are clear and specific in dealing with this type of lawlessness and all farmers should report cases of marauding to the proper local or State police officials immediately," the Department advises.

The General Assembly passed in 1925, the Farm Stealing Act which provides:

"That if any person not being the present owner thereof shall wilfully and unlawfully steal, take, or carry away or be engaged in stealing, taking, or carrying away any kind of property whatsoever growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of larceny and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years."

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

Farm Credit Paper Commands Premium

"Farmers' short-term agricultural paper has never before commanded the premium in the financial world ahead of the short-term notes of our large municipalities and states as it has during the last three months when discriminating investors have shown a marked preference for the obligations of the man on the land as reflected in the demand for Intermediate Credit Bank debentures," stated E. H. Thompson, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, Mass. "During the last few months these banks have been able to sell nearly $50,000,000 of debentures, the source of the banks' loanable funds, and these were many times over subscribed with the lowest rates prevailing of any time in the history of these institutions."

"The Springfield bank has discounted farmers' notes since it was organized in 1923 amounting to $12,809,920 mostly through agricultural credit corporations and to a limited extent through local banks. I can unqualifiedly say that we have found farmers' notes offered through the medium of agricultural credit corporations here in the northeastern states, safe. There is a large field of service in this line of endeavor in cooperation with local banks and farm organizations.

"We are in an area where our markets are near at hand and few, if any, the farm products are stored for any length of time. The Springfield bank has made loans on farm commodities stored in acceptable warehouses to farmers' cooperative marketing associations amounting to $36,707,699 without one penny loss.

"Financing of commodities is an altogether different matter from that of production credit. Some of this financing has been done jointly with commercial banks of this district and such a program has been found satisfactory. While each commodity has been given individual consideration and no set procedure can be established, our experience indicates that not only must extraordinary care be used in seeing that the commodity is carefully appraised in the first instance, but that the cooperative marketing association has a sound program for the disposal of its products. Just because an article is properly processed and stored does not mean that it will sell."

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Many Opportunities Reported for Expanding Eastern Egg Markets

There are probably more chances for development of greater efficiency in production, and of wider markets, in the egg business than most other lines of agricultural endeavor, says the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In support of this belief, the Bureau lists the following interesting facts:

Fully 50 per cent of all eggs going to market are below the two-ounce standard which the housewife commonly refers to as "nice, large eggs."

Eggs, a big proportion of which are below standard weight, are being produced in Pennsylvania at the annual rate of only 90 per laying hen. In contrast to this, last year 1,256 hens receiving certificates in the record of performance work conducted by the Bureau, laid an average of 234 eggs and these eggs averaged more than two ounces each. Compared to the ordinary laying hen, these R. O. P. birds are returning a substantial profit to their owners despite the depression.

Quality is the cornerstone of a successful egg business. Every housewife who has broken a bad egg into a costly cake mixture, appreciates this more than words can tell. A fruit grower can easily "live down" the sale of a few wormy apples, and the dairyman a few quarts of sour milk, but let the poultryman sell a few "bad" eggs and he is always remembered for it. One such egg will discourage a consumer from eating a dozen of the very finest ones produced. The value of candling and grading to eliminate every possible chance for rotten eggs to get into trade channels, is therefore apparent.

Since 1920, the receipts of selected quality eggs in New York City are estimated to have increased from one-twentieth to almost one-half of the total. In the past, large quantities of these fine eggs came from the Pacific Coast due to the great care exercised there in the production and marketing. Now Pennsylvania poultrymen, through their selection of flocks, adoption of standard egg grades, establishment of egg auctions, etc., are beginning to meet successfully this Western competition.

Tomatoes Lead as Canning Crop

Just a hundred years ago, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the tomato was introduced into North America. It was grown for several years as an ornamental plant only and not until 1834 was it used as a vegetable. By 1844 it had acquired wide-spread popularity.

The tomato is now regarded as the king of vegetable garden crops and is the most important canning crop grown, says H. A. Hanemann, market analyst, bureau of markets.

He explains that in addition to the extensive canning of whole tomatoes, enormous quantities of tomatoes are consumed in the manufacture of canned soups and catsup and the preparation of tomato sauces for baked beans, spaghetti and macaroni. In recent years, with the discovery that the tomato is rich in Vitamin C, a vitamin which was previously discovered in the juice of the orange and which was found to vanquish the dreaded scurvy, a tremendous industry has developed in canning the juice of the tomato. Tomato juice is now as commonly accepted in the well planned diet as orange juice and is widely used as a drink for infants and small children. Few vegetables have the range of uses as does the tomato.

Health Officers Should Promote Milk Use

William B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture in New Jersey, in his bimonthly "State Department Service," recently published the following interesting editorial:

"At a recent conference on milk problems, President Chandler, of the State Health Officers' Association, expressed a viewpoint on the duties of health officers which is rather novel and refreshing. Instead of looking upon milk from the purely negative viewpoint as a possible carrier of disease, Mr. Chandler believes that health officers should do their utmost to promote the use of milk as a contribution to public health. He is especially concerned about the health of children in cities who are being denied a full ration of milk as a means of family economizing.

"The position of some other health officers is difficult to understand. Some have expressed the belief that, because milk and cream are received in their municipalities from all over the United States, the inspection provided for in the new milk act is impracticable. It does not seem to occur to them that there is no excuse for going beyond a limited milk shed for supplies and that, if a procedure of limiting the milk shed is invoked, inspection would be greatly facilitated, its cost reduced and the public interest served. We are hopeful that the viewpoint expressed by the president of the Health Officers' Association will gradually become the policy of milk inspection services."

Not All Dog Bites Are Dangerous

A dog bite from an animal that does not have rabies is not dangerous, says a statement from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "In fact it is much to be preferred to a wound inflicted by a rusty nail," the bureau explains. "The wound may be cauterized with hartshorn (strong ammonia) after which the person should see a physician. Never have a dog that bites you, shot, otherwise you will never know if it had rabies at the time of the bite or not. The dog should be kept confined under observation for ten days, during which time it will either show definite symptoms or gain a clean bill of health.

"There is absolutely no foundation for the belief that persons bitten by a dog which months later becomes rabid, may contract the disease. The animal must be afflicted at the time the victim is bitten. Rabies is more common in early spring. The idea that it is more prevalent in Dog Days is absolutely incorrect. Heat has nothing to do with it. Every animal or person bitten by a rabid dog does not necessarily develop the disease. According to one authority only 15 per cent of those so bitten and not treated have hydrophobia. This is an hysterical age and persons of a highly nervous temperament and excitable disposition when bitten even by a normal dog sometimes exhibit symptoms comparable to rabies because they permit their minds to be terrified by fear of possibilities. Such a condition is called Lyssophobia. When a diagnosis of rabies is made on the dog, the individual should go at once to a physician for treatment."

Imitates Maple Syrup and Pays $60 Fine

An enthusiastic merchant in Northastern Pennsylvania recently attempted to "rush" the maple syrup season by imitating the product and selling it for the real article. The State's pure food agent caught him. The case was taken into court and a guilty verdict carrying a $60 fine and costs, resulted.

28 Violate Law in Sale of Popsickles

Popsickles, sherbet and water ice must be sold from the containers of their manufacturers, and not from the containers and cabinets of other, frequently more widely advertised names, says the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The law specifically requires this as a protection to the public and to the manufacturer of widely known brands of various ice cream products.

Twenty-eight dealers were prosecuted during the past month for disregarding this important provision of the State law.

Crop Prospects Fall Below 1931 Harvests

Dry, hot weather during the past summer in many localities has cut the yield of field crops so that the total production for the State will be far below the 1931 harvest, says the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The September 1 forecast compared to the estimated 1931 production, follows:

CROP	Unit	September 1, 1932 forecast	Estimated 1931 production
Corn	bus.	46,916,000	62,766,000
Winter Wheat	bus.	13,335,000	19,756,000
Oats	bus.	23,600,000	28,143,000
Barley	bus.	1,633,000	1,590,000
Rye	bus.	1,588,000	2,025,000
Buckwheat	bus.	2,190,000	3,483,000
Potatoes	bus.	19,897,000	26,549,000
Tobacco	lbs.	42,100,000	57,669,000
Tame hay	tons	2,619,000	3,154,000
Apples (total)	bus.	9,350,000	14,000,000
Peaches	bus.	1,729,000	2,660,000
Pears	bus.	413,000	470,000
Grapes	tons	23,310	30,600

County Fair Schedule

Nine fairs are scheduled for the week of September 26, according to the dates made known to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These include:

County	Place	Date
Bucks	Doylestown	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Carbon	Lehighton	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Columbia	Bloomsburg	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Crawford	Conneaut Lake	Week of Sept. 26
Erie	Edinboro	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Erie	North East	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Fayette	Dawson	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
Franklin	Chambersburg	Sept. 27-29
Sullivan	Forksville	Sept. 28-Oct. 1

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87 Poultrymen Enter 1425 Birds in Second Egg Laying Contest

Ninety-five pens from 87 poultrymen, most of whom are Pennsylvanians, are entered in the Second Official Egg Laying Contest to open here October 1, according to W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. There are 16 more pens and two more breeds than were entered in the contest a year ago. Several poultrymen have entered either two or three pens.

The preliminary entry list follows:

Single Comb White Leghorns

Adamstown Breeding Farm, Adamstown, Pa.; Blair's Poultry Farm, R. D. 2, Ruffs Dale, Pa.; C. H. Baker's Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Pa.; L. C. Beall, Jr., Vashon, Washington; M. W. Bennett, Schwenksville, Pa.; Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Pa.; Edwin Carey, R. D. 2, Agosta, Ohio; Cedar Ledge Poultry Farm, Canton, Pa.; A. B. Clark & Son, Doylestown, Pa.; Cooperative Breeding & Hatching Company, Tiro, Ohio; F. L. Curkendall & Son, Newark Valley, New York; Donegal Fruit & Poultry Farm, R. D. 1, Mt. Joy, Pa.; Egg & Apple Farm, Trumansburg, New York.

Farmhill, Sewickley Heights, Sewickley, Pa.; Grand View Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Michigan; Paul R. Guldin, Yellow House, Pa.; W. S. Hanna & Sons, Grand Rapids, Michigan; J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Oregon; W. Heimberger & Son, Saltsburg, Pa.; F. B. Hershey, 24 Arlington Avenue, Charlestown, West Virginia; Highland Poultry Farm, Box 254, South Catasauqua, Pa.; Hausman's Poultry and Fruit Farm, R. D. 2, Coopersburg, Pa.; Z. D. Horn, Dunns Station, Pa.; Inglenook Poultry Farm, Concordville, Pa.; Ben W Jacobs, R. D. 6, Waynesburg, Pa.; Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns, Springtown Road, New Paltz, New York; Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 88 Wily Street, Centre Hall, Pa.; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.; Keystone Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. D. 1, Windsor, Pa.; Perry T. Kistler, Towanda, Pa.

Guy A. Leader, R. D. 2, York, Pa.; J. C. McCoy, Jr., Emlenton, Pa.; McNees Farms, R. D. 2, Coraopolis, Pa.; Thomas Mack & Son, R. D. 1, West Sunbury, Pa.; John M. Maitland, Hershey, Pa.; Melhorn Fruit & Poultry Farm, Mt. Joy, Pa.; C. R. Misner, Williamsport, Pa.; Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts; Mountain Side Poultry Farm, Liverpool, Pa.; North Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.; Northland Farm, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Old Master Poultry Farm, Stockton, N. J.; Pa. Poultry Farm, R. D. 1, Lancaster, Pa.; Pine Springs Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa.; Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa.; Reeder's Poultry Farm, Mount Union, Pa.; Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, Pa.; Rinker Poultry Farm, Lehigh Avenue, Catasauqua, Pa.; E. A. Robertson, Graceton, Pa.; Roselawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio; Seidelton Farm, Washingtonville, Pa.

Shadylawn Poultry Farm, R. D. 2, Hughesville, Pa.; H. L. Shearer & Son, R. D. 2, York, Pa.; H. A. Spalding, Canton, Pa.; Swinn's Poultry Farm, Stemmers Run, Maryland; Spring Valley Stock Farm, R. D. 1, Paradise, Pa.; Stroehlein Bros., Quality Poultry Farm, Montville, N. J.; G. E. Tanger, R. D. 2, York Springs, Pa.; Taylor Brothers, Newtown, Pa.; Tip Top Poultry Plant, H. M. Blake, Honesdale, Pa.; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa.; Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.; Vandermast Farm, Stemmers Run, Maryland; Hollace S. Walters, Fairview, Pa.; Walters Leghorn Farm, Vineland, N. J.; Wayne Poultry Farm, Milanville, Pa.; Welty Bros., Woodcliffe, R. D. 1, Box 63B, Short Creek, West Virginia; Wene Chick Farm, Vineland, N. J.; White Leghorn Egg Farm, Hegins, Pa.; Wolfe's Poultry Farm, Milan, Pa.; Woodside Poultry Farm, Newtown, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Cane Poultry Farm, Rosemont, N. J.; Perry T. Kistler, Towanda, Pa.; K. D. Leather & Son, R. D. 4, Smithsburg, Md.; A. C. Jones, Poultry Farm, Dover, Delaware; Potter Poultry Farm, Mifflintown, Pa.; Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa.

Rhode Island Reds

Blair's Poultry Farm, R. D. 2, Ruffs Dale, Pa.; L. J. Bender, Allentown, Pa.; S. C. Birchard & Son, Birchardville, Pa.; Victor Burkard, Barton, New York; Louis D. Schaible, Shiloh, New Jersey.

White Plymouth Rocks

Cooperative Breeding & Hatching Company, Tiro, Ohio; Five Point Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Pa.; Holtsapple Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Elida, Ohio.

Australorps

Sayre's Electric Hatchery, Doylestown, Pa.

New Hampshire Reds

C. V. Baker, LeRaysville, Pa.; Hubbard Farms, Walpole, New Hampshire; Perry T. Kisler, Towanda, Pa.; Nedlar Farm, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

Anconas

Eriksen Ancona Yards, R. D. 3, Schenectady, New York; Ivy Hill Farm, Hellam, Pa.

Japanese Beetles Found In Many New Areas

Japanese beetles were found during the past summer at twenty or more different locations in central and western Pennsylvania outside of the present quarantined area, according to reports reaching the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In addition, beetles were found by Federal authorities as far north as Augusta and Portland, Maine, as far west as Detroit, Michigan, and Columbus, Ohio, and as far south as Florence, South Carolina. As a result of these new infestations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a public hearing, October 4, in Washington, D. C., to consider the advisability of extending the Japanese beetle quarantine to take in the newly infested territory.

At the present time, approximately the eastern third of Pennsylvania is affected by the quarantine, consequently the hearing will give consideration to enlarging the quarantine areas which, in the case of Pennsylvania, would most likely involve the greater part of the Commonwealth. Consideration will also be given to the modification of restrictions now imposed by the quarantine.

"The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is the basis for authority in the conduct of this work as far as the State itself is concerned and cooperates with the Federal Department in the administration of both State and Federal quarantine," R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, explains. "Consequently the Department is vitally concerned about the interests of those Pennsylvania industries affected by the quarantine restrictions and would appreciate their suggestions. The two important considerations are: First, control of the beetle in the State, and second, meeting such requirements as may be imposed for movement of plants, farm products and various other commodities within the quarantined area and from Pennsylvania to points outside the regulated area. Those interested should either communicate with the State Department of Agriculture direct or with the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., previous to the holding of this hearing."

Pennsylvania Leads In Quality Celery Growing

No other section of the United States produces celery which excels in quality that grown in the important producing areas of Pennsylvania, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Soils, rich in humus, produce a grade of celery which is thick in stalk, crisp, tender and very fine in flavor. The green, slightly bleached stalk of celery which is obtainable in local markets is superior to the bleached yellow stalk from distant areas.

Celery, which is a native of the Old World and was brought to America from Europe, has become one of the important specialized vegetable crops of the United States. From the standpoint of acreage devoted to the production of celery, Pennsylvania ranks eighth among the states of the Union, being exceeded in output only by California, New York, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, Colorado and Ohio, all of which have much greater areas of soil adaptable to celery growing than has Pennsylvania.

County Fair Schedule

According to reports made to the State Department of Agriculture, there will be five county and local fairs held in Pennsylvania the week of October 3. The locations and dates of these are as follows:

County	Place	Date
Lancaster	Millersville	Oct. 5-8
Lycoming	Hughesville	Oct. 4-8
McKean	Port Allegany	Oct. 6-8
Washington	Burgettstown	Oct. 4-6
York	York	Oct. 4-8

Bovine Tuberculosis Infected Areas Fast Disappearing From Pennsylvania

All the cattle in 1260 out of the 1565 townships in Pennsylvania have been tested for tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These townships make up 49 entire counties and 174 townships of 479 in the remaining 18 counties, outside of Philadelphia.

Forty-eight untested townships in thirteen counties are signed up and awaiting the initial test. This leaves but 257 townships untested and unsigned, almost 100 less than at the beginning of the year.

During July, $127,816 was paid as indemnity by the State to 822 owners who had TB reactors, and during August, $62,346 was paid to 432 cattle owners. Federal indemnities amounted to $78,235 in July, and $54,762 in August.

Forty-six counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Three additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Franklin, Lackawanna and Pike.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Adams	6	3	12	21
Berks	16	7	21	44
Bucks	8	3	19	30
Chester	13	1	43	57
Cumberland	15	2	4	21
Dauphin	14	6	3	23
Delaware	3	1	17	21
Greene	11	3	4	18
Lancaster	7	..	34	41
Lehigh	10	2	3	15
Montgomery	11	..	26	37
Northampton	4	9	4	17
Northumberland	18	..	6	24
Perry	8	..	13	21
Schuylkill	11	1	25	37
Lebanon	2	7	8	17
York	17	3	15	35
Total	174	48	257	479

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

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Many Interesting Facts About Apples Recalled As Harvest Gets Under Way

No other fruit has as many different uses as the apple, no other group of the consuming public has made greater use of the apple as a food than Pennsylvanians, and no other orchards of the world produce apples of finer flavor than those in the Keystone State, according to market specialists of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who have brought together many interesting facts regarding this fruit.

Apples can be used in at least thirty-two different ways as desserts; eighteen ways as jellies, preserves, butters, relishes, etc.; six as breads; three as vegetables; and six as salads.

No other fruit is more closely associated with the customs and traditions of colonial and nineteenth century Pennsylvania than the apple. The apple butter making parties were outstanding social events of their day among rural people.

Pennsylvania horticulturists have propagated many different varieties of apples, the two best known at present being the Smokehouse and the York Imperial. The original Smokehouse apple tree grew near the smokehouse on the farm of William Gibbons in Lampeter Township, Lancaster County. The first York Imperial tree grew by the roadside in York County.

One hundred and fifty years ago, two of the most important products resulting from the apple harvest in Pennsylvania were cider and apple butter, largely for local consumption; today fruit from the principal commercial orchards is shipped to all parts of the world.

Pennsylvania was the birthplace of modern horticulture and today is one of the four leading apple producing States, being exceeded only by Washington, New York and Virginia.

"Save dollars in your food budget and in doctor bills by using lots of fresh apples like Grandmother used to do." This is the timely advice coming from Pennsylvania orchardists, home economists, and marketing officials, as the apple harvest gets well under way.

New Features Listed For State Farm Show

The addition of a Baby Chick Department and of a dressed carcass division in the Fat Lamb Department will be new features of the Pennsylvania Farm Show next January 16-20, according to the printed premium list now being distributed by the Show Commission.

Almost 7,000 cash awards amounting to more than $37,000 are being offered at the coming Show. Numerous special prizes are also listed.

The competitive section of the exposition will be made up of the following Departments: Horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle, dairy products, corn, small grains, potatoes, cigar leaf tobacco, apples, vegetables, maple syrup and maple sugar, apiary products, wool, eggs, baby chicks, poultry, home economics, cultural arts, and sports.

Hog Cholera On Increase in State

The prediction made by officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, two months ago that "hog cholera losses this Fall would likely exceed those of the last year," is unfortunately coming true, according to most recent reports.

Hog cholera has increased noticeably during the past month with twenty per cent more cases reported during the first eight months of this year than during the corresponding period of 1931. The increasing prevalence of the disease now is attributed largely to the smaller proportion of vaccinated swine on farms. Only 48,507 animals were vaccinated up to September 1 this year compared to 56,185 a year ago. Another cause of trouble is the feeding of table scraps to unvaccinated swine; this is generally recognized as an extremely dangerous practice, it is explained.

Bureau officials have repeatedly pointed out the false economy of allowing swine to go unvaccinated. "Serum prices, they say, are the lowest in years and protection against hog cholera is just as essential to the success of the swine industry now as ever before. The safe and sane policy to follow is to vaccinate. Prevention is the only way to insure a swine herd against the disease; once infected, there is no way to save the investment."

No New Areas Found Infested By Borer

The known area of European corn borer infestation has apparently not been extended beyond the line of 1931. This is the good news to corn growers announced by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania farmers located in the corn borer infested area have been successful in their battle with this insect during the past decade, the bureau explains. While extensive commercial damage has been done to the corn crop in several other states, no such damage has occurred here. Full cooperation among farmers in carrying out recognized control measures, which involve principally the complete destruction of all corn refuse, has been largely responsible for the success of the work in this State.

From 1927 to 1931 Pennsylvania conducted enforced clean-up of corn refuse in the most heavily infested area of the State as a means of control and to demonstrate the effectiveness of clean farming as a practical control. As a result of this work, entomologists are convinced that the elimination of serious corn borer damage is largely a matter of farm practice and well within the practical reach of Pennsylvania farmers. From experience in the northwestern counties, it is evident that farmers in the central and southeastern counties will need to give more attention to cleaning up corn refuse than is their present practice if they hope to avoid serious loss when the corn borer reaches these counties.

With the removal of quarantines and enforced control measures, the European corn borer passes into a class with certain other well known insects, in which the damage suffered in a given locality will be largely measured by the farming policies and practices of the community.

County Fair Season To Close Soon

The county fair season in Pennsylvania will be brought to a close within the next two weeks with exhibitions scheduled as follows:

County	Place	Date
Greene	Carmichaels	Oct. 11-14
Union	Lewisburg	Oct. 11-14
Venango	Franklin	Oct. 19-21

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

Farmer Cooperatives Plan Marketing Tour

Managers, officers, and other members of farmers cooperative associations in Pennsylvania will gather Thursday, October 13, for a tour covering points of interest in the Southeastern section of the Commonwealth.

The tour will start at the court house in Doylestown the morning of Thursday, October 13. L. P. Satterwaite, manager of the Newtown Cooperative; W. F. Greenawalt, County Agent of Bucks County; H. N. Reist, extension agricultural economist, and H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, will speak.

Thursday afternoon visits will be made to the Doylestown Egg Auction and to the Mushroom growing establishment of Lewis Downing, Downingtown.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture, will speak at the dinner meeting in West Chester on "Cooperatives in Relation to Farm Relief."

Canning operations of the Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association at Kennett Square will be observed Friday morning, October 14, and the touring cooperative members will hear W. H. Maule, Secretary of the Mushroom Growers' Association, and Dr. F. F. Lininger of the agricultural economics department at the Pennsylvania State College.

A sight-seeing trip around Philadelphia and a boat ride will be enjoyed in the afternoon.

Early Saturday morning the tour will end with a trip to the Philadelphia terminal markets.

ATTENTION!

County Farm Agents, Teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Farm Organization Officials

The Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction in cooperation with the State Farm Show Commission filmed many interesting features of the 1932 Pennsylvania Farm Show. This picture entitled, "A Visit to the Pennsylvania Farm Show," is available for public use.

The film requires only 12 minutes to run and is in the standard 35 mm. and also the 16 mm. (home projector) sizes. The party using the film must pay the return transportation charge which will be not over 20 cents. There are no other charges.

Officials of the Show agree that nothing has ever been done before to picture more adequately the tremendous size and popularity of this unique exposition.

Any one interested can secure full details regarding this film and others covering State activities, by writing to Joseph A. Berrier, State Board of Censors, Harrisburg, Pa. Make reservations early.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

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Many High Record Birds in First Egg Laying Contest

A hen in the pen of New Hampshire reds entered in the First Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest by Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Massachusetts, took first place over more than 1,000 birds with a score of 285.35 points. The total number of eggs laid by this entry was 286 during the 327 days of the contest. Three other birds laid more eggs than the winning hen but they fell into lower ranks because fewer points were credited due to smaller eggs.

A single comb white leghorn hen from the Great Valley Poultry Farm, Phoenixville, Pa., won second place with a score of 284 points and 271 eggs.

Twenty-nine of the highest ranking birds are being retained at the contest during October since there is a possibility that they may set a record of 300 or more eggs in 365 days. The poultry farms represented in this group include: Scott Poultry Farm; Great Valley Poultry Farm; Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts; Guy A. Leader, R. D. 2, York. Pa.; Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Taylor Brothers, Newtown, Pa.; C. H. Baker, Uniontown, Pa.; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa.; Sayre's Electric Hatchery, Doylestown, Pa.

L. L. Cox, Aldan, Pa.; Joseph H. Suppan, Catasauqua, Pa.; Smiley Farms, Jackson, Michigan; Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, Pa.; Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa.; G. Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa.; The Vandermast Farm, Stemmers Run, Maryland; Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Pa.; Pine Springs Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa.

The twenty leading pens in the contest which just closed, according to the points scored during the 327 days, are:

Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, Pa., 2436.90; C. H. Baker, Uniontown, Pa., 2424.75; Joseph H. Suppan, Catasauqua, Pa., 2414.25; Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts, 2377.75; Pine Springs Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa., 2372.60; Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Massachusetts, 2328.20; pen 10 of the Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa., 2298.70; Taylor Brothers, Newtown, Pa., 2298.15; Guy A. Leader, York, Pa., 2292.90; N. W. Bennett, Schwenksville, Pa., 2288.10; G. Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa., 2248.90; McNees Farms, Coraopolis, Pa., 2233.40; Joachim Breeding Farm, Riverton, New Jersey, 2230.80; Egg and Apple Farm, Trumansburg, New York, 2228.80; Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa., 2220.35; Wayne Poultry Farm, Milanville, Pa., 2220.30; Thomas Mack and Sons, West Sunbury, Pa., 2214.20; J. C. McCoy, Jr., Emlenton, Pa., 2196.30; pen 77, P. T. Kistler, Towanda, Pa., 2190.40; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa., 2170.75.

The above pens were single comb white leghorns with the exception of that from Scott Poultry Farm which was New Hampshire red and pen 77 of P. T. Kistler which was Barred Plymouth Rock.

Beekeepers Join in Statewide Effort to Curb Diseases

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran has announced that the apiary inspection service conducted by the bureau of plant industry, was concluded for the 1932 season on September 30. As has been the practice in the Department, an effort was made this year to confine initial inspection to the period of active honey flow during which necessary transferring can be done with the greatest safety to the bees and least inconvenience to the beekeeper. Beekeepers who had corrections to make were advised and helped in every possible way.

"So fully and willingly did beekeepers cooperate in the work this year, that not a single fine for failure to meet the requirements of the apiary inspection law, was necessary even though thousands of apiaries were inspected," R. H. Bell, bureau director, explains, in a report on the work.

He describes the apiary inspection work as "another outstanding case where Pennsylvania farmers have successfully cooperated with the Department in carrying out an extensive program in pest control. The five-year program of corn borer control concluded last year was equally successful and thoroughly demonstrated that Pennsylvania farmers can grow corn successfully in spite of the corn borer. In like manner, apiculture can and is being put on a safe and profitable basis by inexpensive disease eradication.

"The inspection service carried on by the Department in administering the apiary law makes this its specific object and it is very gratifying that the work should have such effective cooperation from the beekeepers throughout the Commonwealth. It is hoped that this work can continue uninterrupted next spring, at which time a check-up will be made on all apiaries where the inspectors found it necessary this year to require a certain amount of clean-up or transfer work."

Beekeepers are reminded of the folly in attempting to carry diseased bees over winter since they are almost sure to die before spring and in addition serve as a serious source of spreading disease to healthy colonies.

Mushrooms No Longer Regarded As a Luxury

Once a rare luxury, the mushroom has now become a reasonably priced, delicacy within the reach of the majority of American consumers, states H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The reason for this, according to Mr. Hanemann, is that mushroom growing has grown into a vast, highly specialized industry which is providing the markets with the choicest product at less than half the price prevailing a few years ago.

He explains that this is distinctly a Pennsylvania contribution to the twentieth century menu since the industry not only originated here but the State is still the source of about nine-tenths of the entire commercial crop grown in the United States.

Commercial mushroom growing began as a sideline at Kennett Square, Pa., about 37 years ago when two carnation growers brought "brick spawn" from England for the culture of mushrooms in the space under the green house benches, which had previously been wasted. From this small beginning the mushroom industry has developed into a business which requires a capital investment of $10,000,000 for mushroom growing houses or equipment and the undivided attention of 450 growers. The annual output of mushrooms in Pennsylvania is roughly 16,000,000 pounds having a farm value of nearly five million dollars.

"At one time, the mushroom was principally used as a garnish for steaks but since then uses for it have been discovered which give it an important place in the menu," the market analyst states. "Sauted mushrooms or broiled mushrooms are dishes which are of rare delicacy and are widely used for variety in the diet. In combination with eggs, mushrooms make choice omelettes; they are very valuable in the preparation of chicken a la king; in combination with fried bacon and broccoli, mushrooms make a tempting dish; and of course beefsteak with mushrooms, delights the palate of the civilized world. Fine soups may also be prepared from the mushroom."

Merchants Fined for Selling Stale Eggs

Selling stale eggs as fresh ones caused the greatest number of prosecutions under the food laws during September, according to reports from State Food Agents. Eight dealers plead guilty and paid fines in Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.

In Clinton County, a merchant was caught attempting to sell dried fruit containing sulphur dioxide, undeclared. Selling butter and ice cream so low in grade that they did not meet the minimum requirement of the food laws, caused four prosecutions in Blair and Philadelphia Counties. Other food law prosecutions during the month were reported from Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties.

Farm Price Index Remains Unchanged

The index of prices received by farmers for important agricultural products remained unchanged in Pennsylvania during the month ending September 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Prices received for eggs, wheat and wool increased somewhat but prices for buckwheat, oats, potatoes, apples, livestock, chickens and hay, declined. Other prices remained unchanged.

The present price level is 31 points below the pre-war level while the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased is still six points above the 1910-1914 average.

Farm prices in Pennsylvania are 10 points above the average for the entire country.

The following table gives the farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania on September 15, and comparisons with a month before and pre-war:

Commodity	Sept. 15 average 1910-1914	August 15 1932	Sept. 15 1932
Eggs per dozen	.254	.19	.22
Butter per pound	.30	.21	.21
Wheat per bushel	.94	.55	.56
Buckwheat per bushel	.71	.42	.41
Corn per bushel	.79	.43	.43
Oats per bushel	.46	.29	.28
Potatoes per bushel	.77	.70	.50
Apples per bushel	.60	.65	.55
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.42	5.00	4.95
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.24	5.10	4.85
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	6.00	6.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.48	5.00	4.70
Chickens per lb.	.138	.152	.145
Hay per ton	15.41	9.70	9.50
Wool per lb.	.21	.10	.13
Index all farm products			
United States	100	59	59
Pennsylvania	100	69	69
Prices farmers pay			
United States	100	108	106
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	100	55	56
Pennsylvania	100	64	64

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Hens Lay Eleven Tons of Eggs at Feed Cost of Nine Cents per Dozen

The birds in the first Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest just closed, consumed almost 40 tons of feed and laid over 11 tons of eggs at an average feed cost (exclusive of labor) of 9.2 cents per dozen, George F. Shaw, supervisor of the contest, says in his report to Secretary McSparran.

The total feed consumed for the year included laying mash, 10 tons; scratch grain, 18 tons; fleshing mash, 9 tons; oyster shells, 2 tons; grit, ½ ton; cod liver oil, 92 gallons; and several thousand heads of cabbage. On this basis, each bird during the 327-day period consumed more than 20 times her weight in feed.

The feeding schedule as outlined by the contest supervisor included the following: (1) Laying mash was kept before the birds at all times by means of open hoppers. This mash, which cost approximately $35.60 a ton, consists of 300 pounds No. 2 or better corn meal, 250 pounds standard wheat bran, 100 pounds standard flour wheat middlings, 100 pounds No. 2 ground clipped oats (38 to 40 lbs.), 100 pounds meat scrap, 50 pounds alfalfa leaf meal (19% to 20% protein), 50 pounds fish meal (55% to 60% protein), 50 pounds dried skim milk, (32—34% protein), 10 pounds salt.

(2) Water was available to the laying hens constantly. The open water pans were scrubbed and refilled daily.

(3) Scratch grain, made up of 100 pounds cracked yellow corn, 100 pounds whole wheat and 15 pounds clipped oats, was fed once daily by scattering in the litter in the late afternoon. This feed cost $25.60 per ton.

(4) Fleshing mash composed of equal parts of yellow corn meal ($26.00 per ton), rolled oats ($39.00 per ton) and condensed buttermilk ($2.75 per cwt.) mixed barely moist, was fed in an amount that the birds would clean up in 20 minutes. A small amount of cod liver oil (85 cents per gallon) was added to the mash.

(5) Cabbage was cut and fed during the winter months, while fresh lawn clippings were made available during the spring and summer.

(6) Oyster shells and grit were kept before the birds at all times in self-feeding hoppers.

Wheat straw was used on the floor and litter and wood shavings were used in the nest as nesting material.

Artificial light was utilized in the fall and winter to supplement daylight, thus providing the birds a 13-hour working day throughout the year.

A hot water heating system was used to maintain a uniform temperature in each pen throughout the winter months.

"Every effort was made to develop and maintain a practical feeding program for the contest birds," states Secretary McSparran. "This, we believe, was accomplished. A careful analysis of expenses during the 11-month period, shows that the contest was able to average over 205 eggs per bird with a feed cost of only slightly more than nine cents per dozen."

Pears Rank High as a Pennsylvania Fruit

With one exception, Pennsylvania produces more pears than any other State in the East, says the State Department of Agriculture. The average crop for the State is more than 500,000 bushels.

While not as widely advertised as the Keystone State apple, the tree-ripened, locally grown pears rank as the juiciest fruit produced in temperate climates, the Department explains.

The Kieffer pear which is prized for canning, for spicing and for salads has been harvested during recent weeks in abundance. The variety is not in best condition for eating raw until the October frosts develop its flavor. The Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Sheldon and Beurre d'Anjou are other varieties obtainable each fall in most local markets. Each of these varieties is excellent for eating raw, for stewing, for canning or for salads. The most popular early fall variety in Pennsylvania is undoubtedly the Bartlett. This variety is generally considered to be the choicest pear grown and is the leading commercial variety produced in the United States. Its fine flavor surpasses that of all other developed varieties and it is excellent for cooking, canning and salads.

The origin and history of the pear is interesting. It grows wild throughout temperate Europe and Western Asia and is one of the world's oldest known fruits. Several species of pears occur wild in different parts of China, Korea, Manchuria and Japan, which are very valuable because of their resistance to disease, notably the blight. Pure representatives of the oriental species are but little cultivated in this country for their fruit, but are widely used as stocks for the grafting of European varieties most of which are susceptible to blight.

Practically all of the choicest varieties of pears cultivated in America have come from France and Belgium, and unlike the apple, except for some hybrids from Oriental stock, few varieties are of American origin. The time of introduction of the pear to America is not definitely recorded but it is likely that it was brought to this country by the earliest colonizers, for the pear has always been highly prized in Europe.

Sweet Corn Growers Suffer Heavy Loss

When the corn borer scouts of the State Department of Agriculture were in the field this past summer, they found many corn plantings minus the European corn borer but every place they went they found the corn ear worm. Pennsylvania consumers of sweet corn later on, much to their disappointment, made the same discoveries.

Entomologists explain that the corn ear worm was present all over the State this year and that growers of sweet corn suffered heavy loss. The insect has been considered, in the past, a pest in the South only, its northern limit of activity being in Virginia. The two unusually mild winters through which the State has passed since 1930, probably accounts for the prevalence of the insect here this year, the authorities indicate.

Crop Prospects Change Little During Month

Crop prospects in Pennsylvania have not changed materially during the past month, according to the forecast as of October 1, made public by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The forecasts for oats, barley, potatoes and hay, were increased slightly over the September estimates, while the indicated crops of tobacco, peaches and pears, decreased somewhat. Crops in which the forecast remains unchanged or in which the August forecast is the preliminary estimate for the year include corn, winter wheat, rye, buckwheat, apples and grapes.

The yields of most principal crops grown in Pennsylvania this year are from 25 to 30 per cent below the 1931 production and in many cases are somewhat below the five-year average, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

The South-central section was particularly hard hit by the dry weather resulting in the corn and potato crops being practically a failure on many farms. Other sections received adequate moisture with a result that bumper crops are reported.

The October 1 forecast including preliminary estimates for winter wheat and rye as of August 1, are as follows:

Corn	bus.	46,916,000
Winter wheat	bus.	13,335,000
Oats	bus.	24,072,000
Barley	bus.	1,775,000
Rye	bus.	1,588,000
Buckwheat	bus.	2,190,000
Potatoes	bus.	20,685,000
Tobacco	lbs.	40,837,000
Tame hay	tons	2,668,000
Apples (total)	bus.	9,350,000
Peaches	bus.	1,676,000
Pears	bus.	395,000
Grapes	tons	23,310

13,500,000 Beetles

During a seven-week period this past summer, 13,500,000 Japanese beetles were caught in 472 traps set on smartweed plots in Philadelphia.

Poison by the Ton

Ten tons of arsenate of lead were applied to infested soil in Erie, Pa., during mid-September, in an effort to kill the Japanese bettle grubs in the soil. An isolated infestation of the insect was discovered in the city two years ago.

Certified Tomato Seed

One hundred acres of tomatoes have been certified for seed after careful field inspection by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture this summer. Samples of the seed are now being germinated and certificates will be issued to the growers only upon favorable germination of the seed. The varieties include Marglobe, Greater Baltimore, Globe and Break O'Day.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

demand because of excellent eating quality. They are equally desirable for baking pies and apple sauce.

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the responsibility of inspecting and certifying Pennsylvania-grown plants feel that the stocks available for distribution here will give better results

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Unique Educational Features Will Be Seen at State Farm Show

Hundreds of new and unique exhibits, ranging from a mechanical cow to a baby chick show, are now being arranged as educational and entertainment features of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, scheduled for next January 16-20, according to John H. Light, director.

At recent conferences, representatives of the State agricultural associations presented suggestions for making their particular departments of the next exposition more interesting than ever before. New arrangements will be followed in many sections in order to provide a more impressive and attractive show.

High quality crops have been produced in most sections of the Commonwealth with the result that the show management has been given every assurance by county agricultural officials that the competitive exhibit space will be filled to capacity. Several new educational setups will be seen in connection with these departments.

The 4-H Club boys and girls will be back again with 100 fat baby beef steers, fat lambs, chickens and farm crops. The farm vocational schools will provide 44 demonstration contests and 14 special exhibits in addition to their entries of crops and poultry.

Horseshoe Pitching

Horseshoe pitching contests and one-act play competitions are being or will be held in practically every county in the State, so that especially keen State contests are expected during the Farm Show. The entire judging arena will be reserved for the horseshoe pitchers one full evening of Show week, so that visitors may see Show exhibits and livestock judging during the day and not miss any of the horseshoe pitching events.

More than 1,200 head of pure-bred beef and dairy cattle, sheep, horses and swine, and over 3,000 chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, will be seen in the livestock and poultry sections this year.

The great interest taken in the approaching exposition by commercial space buyers has been especially gratifying to Show officials. A few of the former dealers and merchants will not be seen at the 1933 exhibition but more than an equal number of new exhibitors have purchased space, so that the commercial department will provide a greater variety of displays than has been seen in the past. More than three-fourths of the booths were under contract three months before the opening of the Show.

Of special interest to those coming to Harrisburg next January will be the fact that the parking space in the back of the Farm Show Building has been enlarged and the grounds surrounding the building have been attractively landscaped. Reduced railroad fare and free admission will prevail again this year.

Less Tuberculosis Found in Swine

Losses suffered by swine growers because of tuberculosis infection, has been noticeably reduced in recent years, according to officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

As late as 1924, more than 15 per cent of all swine examined by government meat inspectors throughout the country, were tuberculous. The percentage has declined since that year.

The decrease in prevalence of the disease in swine is attributed largely to a reduction of the disease among cattle and to the greater attention being given to tuberculosis in poultry.

Apple Picking Gives Work to Unemployed

Hundreds of unemployed men and women have found work in recent weeks picking, grading and packing apples in the commercial fruit growing sections of Pennsylvania, for world-wide trade.

The apple yield will be below normal but the fruit is highly colored, sweet, juicy and unusually free from insect and disease injury, D. M. James, chief fruit inspector, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports.

He believes that during the next few weeks, Pennsylvania housewives will have the best opportunity of the fall, to buy a winter supply of apples. Fall prices are generally lower than winter prices, and furthermore, apple prices are expected to advance more than usual this winter due to the sub-normal crop in all important producing states.

Stayman, York Imperial, Rome Beauty, and Delicious are the principal winter varieties available in the southern part of the State. In northern counties, the list will include Baldwin, Northern Spy, Greening, Stayman, Rome Beauty and Delicious. Stayman apples are in great demand because of excellent eating quality. They are equally desirable for baking pies and apple sauce.

The York is principally a cooking apple. Romes, Northern Spy and Greening are all excellent for eating raw when at the proper stage of maturity and are equally good for cooking. The Delicious is an especially fine eating apple.

Bureau of market officials advise that to secure the greatest value for the consumer's dollar, apples should be purchased in larger than peck or half peck lots. Bushel or barrel purchases of winter apples are more economical, as they keep in any cool cellar or attic which is kept above freezing temperatures.

Disease-Free Berry Plants Available From Local Growers

The propagation of carefully selected, disease-free raspberry and blackberry plants is a new but expanding industry in the Commonwealth, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This enterprise has grown up since the passage of the Plant Pest Act of 1927 which made it unlawful to sell raspberry and blackberry plants unless inspected and approved by the State. The danger of spread of serious plant insects and diseases made the regulations necessary, officials explain.

Fifty-five growers in seventeen counties had plantings which qualified for certification this year. The varieties included are Cumberland, Plum Farmer, Ohio, Hoosier and Logan, black raspberries; St. Regis, Cuthbert, Latham, Adams 87, Cayuga, Herbert, Chief, and Newburg red raspberries; Columbia purple raspberries; Eldorado, Louden, and Blower blackberries.

A number of years ago it was generally believed that the best bramble plants were those shipped into Pennsylvania, states K. W. Lauer, plant pathologist in the bureau of plant industry. This feeling still persists in the minds of a few people, but those charged with the responsibility of inspecting and certifying Pennsylvania-grown plants feel that the stocks available for distribution here will give better results than most of the stock now being shipped in. Plant buyers are cautioned, however, to accept only such stocks as bear the certification tag of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

New Fruit Growers Cooperative Formed

By H. A. Hanemann

On September 22, a new cooperative fruit marketing association was added to the steadily growing list of cooperative commodity marketing organizations in Pennsylvania. On that date the Cooperative Fruit Growers of Adams County began packing and marketing apples for its members at two packing houses located at Aspers and Seven Stars.

This organization which is incorporated under the capital stock cooperative act of April 30, 1929, is composed of 27 fruit growers and has a capital stock of $5,000. It was sponsored and developed by the Adams County Farm Bureau after extensive study and survey of the needs of the fruit growers among its membership, but is financed and managed entirely by its grower members. Its members, through their marketing contracts, have agreed to deliver 130,000 bushels of apples to the association during this first season, and next year they will market peaches as well as apples and other tree fruits through the organization. Because the association was not in a position to start operations until after the middle of September, no peaches or pears have been handled this year.

The Cooperative Fruit Growers of Adams County, which has its headquarters at Gettysburg, Pa. has been set up to give its members efficient service in the packing and marketing of their fruit at the lowest possible cost. The packing houses, which it operates, are leased properties entailing a minimum outlay for plant facilities. A system of grading apples upon receipt at the packing house, which promises to cut handling and packing charges to a minimum and at the same time serve as a basis for operating variety and seasonal pools, has been worked out and placed in use. A grower member acts as part-time manager of the association and all fruit is carefully packed under Federal-State shipping point inspection according to United States standard grades. U. S. No. 1 apples are now being packed for sale under the official Pennsylvania quality farm products label and to date the association has sold practically all fruit packed at satisfactory prices, f.o.b. shipping point.

Since the association has started operations it has received numerous requests from non-member growers to pack and sell fruit for them and has also received many membership applications from such growers. However, as the facilities which the association has are only sufficient to adequately provide for the needs of its original 27 members, it has refused all such requests and applications for this season and is handling apples for members only. Considerable expansion in its facilities and services will be necessary to handle the apples for non-members who now desire to join the cooperative and in accordance with sound business practice, the association in its initial year of operation is limiting its volume strictly to the size which it can efficiently and economically handle.

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Peach Growers and State Cooperate To Curb Disease Menace

Less than fifteen years ago, one of the greatest worries of the peach grower was that most preplexing disease known as "peach yellows," says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The disease was common throughout the important peach growing counties in southeastern Pennsylvania, one out of every twenty-five trees being infected, the Department explains. This meant that the trees were not profitable and would soon die.

No control measure, such as spraying, could be found. The only way out was to discover and destroy the infected trees. Starting in 1921, this plan was adopted and followed systematically by the State bureau of plant industry. Over 287,000 trees were inspected in 15 counties that year and out of that number 17,000 were found infected. These trees were marked by the inspectors and the orchardists removed the trees from the orchard. For eleven years, this plan was faithfully pursued until by 1931, the prevalence of the disease had been reduced so that, instead of one in twenty-five, only one in a thousand trees was found infected.

"This is practically a negligable amount, providing the disease can be held to this low figure," R. H. Bell, director of the plant industry bureau, explains. "During the past two years there has been a slight increase in the percentage of yellows found and it is quite possible that we shall experience another increase in 1933. It is believed that the drought and high temperature which prevalied during the past year favored the spread of yellows."

The bureau is now experimenting with biennial instead of annual inspections of orchards, in the hopes that the disease can be held in check with a 50 per cent saving in inspection cost. Officials point out, however, that the prevalence of the "yellows" must be kept under two trees per thousand, otherwise the value of the trees lost will be greater than the saving in inspection work.

Farm Wages Fall To Pre-War Level

For the first time since 1911, the average farm wage with board in Pennsylvania dropped below twenty-five dollars per month this summer, according to records in the Federal-State Crop Reporting office.

The average monthly wage paid by farmers (board included) on July 1 this year was $22.50, compared to a record high of $53.30 in 1920, $20.00 in 1911, and $17.00 in 1902. On a daily basis, the farm wage trend was upward from 86 cents in 1902 to $3.10 in 1920, and then downward to $1.25 this past summer.

The farm labor supply and demand situation has completely reversed itself since 1928 when there were almost two jobs open to every man looking for farm work. Now there are almost two men available for every job.

Food in Storage Sets Low Record

With the exception of butter and mutton, a sharp reduction in amount of food in cold storage compared to a year ago, was reported to the State Department of Agriculture by the sixty-eight licensed warehouses in Pennsylvania recently. In several instances, the reduction amounts to more than fifty per cent.

The quantity of fish, beef and veal sets new low records while the number of eggs in storage is more than 5,000,000 dozens less than a year ago. The amount of eggs "out-of-shell" held in storage was almost a negligible quantity in 1915 but since that time, the increasing use of broken eggs in the bakery trade has resulted in the storage holdings jumping almost ten-fold. The peak was reached in 1930, with a gradual falling off since that year.

The trend in amount of food in storage is indicated by the following figures:

Year (Sept. 30)	Food in Pa. Cold Storage Warehouses (Pounds)
1915	39,240,879
1916	34,600,482
1917	41,024,037
1918	36,862,109
1919	36,695,368
1920	41,031,282
1921	38,803,354
1922	42,657,473
1923	47,630,065
1924	47,728,218
1925	44,138,096
1926	45,243,368
1927	51,204,007
1928	51,292,390
1929	50,331,538
1930	52,686,113
1931	44,325,153
1932	33,494,135

It will be observed that the 1932 total is the lowest since records were first required in 1915.

State Famous For High Quality Grapes

The table grape industry which brings this delicious fruit by the basketful to thousands of Pennsylvania homes throughout the Fall, is of comparatively recent origin, according to officials of the State bureau of markets. Not until the discovery and introduction of the Concord grape in 1854, was a compact bunch grape developed, thus making possible the present table grape trade.

Pennsylvania today is one of the leading grape growing states and produces annually more than 20,000 tons. The output here is exceeded only by the production of California, New York, Michigan and Ohio. Because of the favorable climatic and soil conditions, grapes in the northeastern United States grow best near large bodies of fresh water and for that reason the industry in Pennsylvania has centered in Erie County. Larger grapes with a higher sugar content can be grown in that section than in any other part of the State.

The blue Concord grape which produces a clear red juice of beautiful color, is the leading Pennsylvania variety. From it most of the grape juice and various commercial grape drinks are made, and it is a splendid variety for jams, jellies, conserves and eating raw. The Concord grape is harvested and is at its best stage of development having attained its maximum sugar content, in late October and early November.

The Delaware is another commercial variety of this State but not equal in importance to the Concord. It is an earlier small red grape with a rich, delicious flavor that is superior to the blue varieties and, therefore, excellent for table use, but because of its slow growth and low yield, is not widely planted. The Niagara is the leading white grape, producing large showy compact bunches with a flavor similar to the old fox grape which is highly prized by some people.

Early colonists brought European grapes and the European conception of grape growing with them for the purpose of cultivating grapes for making wine. However, all of the early vineyards of European grapes failed dismally because of their susceptibility to diseases and insect ravages which American grapes resist successfully. Not until grape culture with native American grapes was attempted, did grape growing in the northeastern United States become commercially important. Practically all of the grapes now grown in the eastern United States are improved seedlings or hybrids of native American grapes.

Strange Animal Raids Farm Poultry Yard

A few weeks ago, W. W. Cupp, one of the State's dog law enforcement agents, was called to a Somerset County farm to solve a puzzling case of chicken killing. He investigated and concluded the damage was not caused by a dog, even though the farmer thought so.

Cupp advised the owner of the dead chickens to keep a close watch about the poultry yard and to have a gun handy for quick action. Several days later, the farmer saw a most unusual animal in his wagon shed, ran for his gun and succeeded in shooting the rascal. Neither the State official nor the farmer could identify the animal definitely. The pelt was sent to the State Game Commission and it was identified as a Coyote.

The Commission has records of five or six coyotes being killed in Pennsylvania during the past two years, and explains that for some reason, these animals seem to be living in the wild state in different places in Pennsylvania.

State Will Certify Plants For Shipment

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised by the United States Department of Agriculture that the Dominion of Canada will hereafter accept shipments of broom corn for manufacturing purposes, clean shelled corn for seed or feed purposes, and clean seed or broom corn, when such shipments are accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the proper State official. Formerly, such shipments required certification by Federal officials, but since the revocation of the Federal corn borer quarantine, the Federal Department is not able to provide this service.

Persons who contemplate shipment of any of these commodities from points in Pennsylvania to Canada should apply for certification to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Grape Growers Secure Lower Freight Rate

The grape growers of Erie County, Pennsylvania, are highly pleased with a service rendered them recently by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

About the middle of October, the Department was informed that there was a differential in a freight rate of $1.70 between Erie County, Pa., and Chautauqua County, N. Y., to New York City. The railroads were immediately appeal to as were also the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania and the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington. Through fine cooperation, the rate has been equalized and became effective Friday, October 21, according to John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture.

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Secretary McSparran Recommends State College Short Courses

There are many boys on the farms of Pennsylvania who will never have an opportunity of getting a College education and yet they will be men of affairs and they will be persons who will be handling large farms and considerable amount of production, says John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture.

"It would be very worthwhile for a number of these boys who possibly could be spared a week or two in the wintertime to go to the Pennsylvania State College and take up for a couple of weeks the intensive study of some particular farm problem in which they must by virtue of their work, be deeply interested," he explains.

"On most farms there is gasoline power, whether in the form of an automobile or a farm tractor. The great difficulty in handling a gasoline engine arises from the inability to quickly diagnose by known tests what is the matter with that engine when it refuses to run. If one of the boys of the farm could go to State College and spend two weeks in an intensive study of the gas engine he could come back home able to diagnose almost any trouble that overcame his machine or his engine and oftentimes could fix in a few minutes what it would require hours to take to some mechanic who would be in possession of that information.

"It is a fine thing when a boy can set up at small expense a forge and an anvil but he would do so much better if he could take an intensive course on welding, tempering and the like.

"Today the handling of milk is a real problem. I found many years ago in my farm experience that it was very valuable to have my own Babcock tester and to be able to determine for myself not only what the herd was doing but also to check up on a given animal if I had reason so to do.

"It is customary on the farm to go out and pick up a chicken for the table, but certainly the production of any flock could be considerably increased if a member of the family was permitted to spend a week or two on the question of culling and the analysis of birds for production purposes.

"State College has furnished all these opportunities and more in the short courses which are provided for those who cannot take advantage of the regular two-year or four-year courses, and there is many a boy who could very well take off a couple of weeks for school and have the experience and the training that one of these short courses could bring to the particular subject in which he is interested and that would fit in with the economy of that particular farm.

"A course of that kind would usually pay for itself in a comparatively short time in the savings that could be made by that boy returning from a specific course of that character."

Cattle Await TB Test

The latest report from the Federal Government shows 33,184,500 tuberculin-tested cattle under supervision in the United States, and 2,238,600 untested cattle on the waiting list for the test. Pennsylvania is one of thirteen states having more than a million cattle under supervision.

Rabies in Rats

A case of rabies in rats was recently reported in Kansas City. This may explain how rabies may get started in dogs and other domestic animals in a community where no rabies was known to exist, officials of the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry, state.

How To Pick The Thanksgiving Turkey

E. J. Lawless, Jr., poultry marketing specialist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, gives the following pointers to aid inexperienced housewives in selecting a good turkey for Thanksgiving.

"For a good roaster the end of the keel bone should be reasonably soft. If this bone is stiff and hard, chances are you are picking an old bird which may cause some anxiety when you find it is necessary to cook it longer in order to obtain the desired tenderness.

"The bird that has good meat on the breast and back, indicates a well fed, tender bird. Thinness does not indicate age but it will be found that such a bird will not cook up to the best advantage.

"In picking a turkey, you can determine the best one partly by the appearance of the skin. A yellowish skin bird indicates that there is some fat present, while a pale skin indicates that there is little or no fat. A bird with some fat will roast much nicer than one which has no fat.

"If the skin is soft and pliable, you can depend on a good bird. If the skin is course and rough, you can be fairly certain that the bird is somewhat tough."

816 Plants Bottle Soft Drinks For State's Millions

There are 816 licensed companies manufacturing or bottling registered non-alcoholic beverages for sale in Pennsylvania, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure foods director, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This means that the State's four special beverage agents have their hands full seeing that the public receives a sanitary, correctly labeled product, Dr. Kellogg explains.

During the past year, these men made over 4,000 investigations and inspections. Not only were bottling plants checked over, but the county fairs, carnivals and roadside stands came in for attention.

The majority of bottling plants were found to be in satisfactory condition, judging from reports from the inspectors, but a number were found operating under insanitary and otherwise objectionable conditions. These were required to clean-up at once in order to hold the State license.

An interesting provision of the State non-alcoholic beverage law is that plain bottles can not be used in dispensing these beverages. Such bottles are illegal because they do not give the identity of the person responsible for the bottling, nor the character of the drink contained. Section 8 of the law required every bottle to be distinctly marked, labeled or capped, showing the true name of the beverage contained and of the bottler.

An observation of interest to dairymen, reported by the beverage agents, is that a market increase in the sale of milk products for beverages, especially chocolate drinks, has occurred in recent years. In this connection, Dr. Kellogg points out that that sub-standard milk, skimmed milk, or milk powder, can not be used in the preparation of beverages to be sold under the name of "milk" or "dairy" drinks.

Poultrymen Improve Quality of Eggs Sold

One of the important developments in connection with the cooperative egg auction at Doylestown which provides a method for poultrymen to sell eggs by grade, has been the improvement in a quality of eggs supplied to the auction for sale according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

During October 1931, less than one per cent of the eggs sold graded "fancy and only 56 per cent went into the two highest grades while the remainder 44 per cent fell into the lower grade.

During September 1932, one year later, almost 40 per cent of the eggs graded "fancy" and 85 per cent went into the two highest grades while only 15 per cent fell into the lower grades.

In addition to receiving higher prices for the particular grade when compared to other eastern markets, poultrymen also are now realizing additional return due to their effort in producing better eggs, it is explained.

Pa. Apples Are Popular In Europe

Reports from the Foreign Service Division of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, show that during recent weeks, Pennsylvania Jonathan apples have topped the foreign markets when compared to other shipments of barrelled apples from Eastern States. Other Pennsylvania-grown varieties also commanded a relatively higher price than many other shipments of barrelled apples from the East.

Careful attention has been given by Pennsylvania orchardists to the grading of these export apples, with the result that a most favorable reputation has been developed, the State bureau of markets, explains. This, combined with the fact that the apples are of fine color, good size and free from insect and disease damage, have played an important part in this excellent showing of local fruit in European markets this Fall, the marketing specialists believe.

Farm Price Index Increases Slightly

The index of Pennsylvania farm prices for the month ending October 15, increased three points while the United States index decreased three points, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The farm price of eggs, wool and butter increased while the price of other products remained unchanged or declined. The United States price index now stands at 56 per cent of the pre-war level while prices in Pennsylvania are 72 per cent of the pre-war level.

The following table gives the farm price for certain products sold in Pennsylvania as of October 15 and comparisons with a month before and pre-war:

Commodity	Oct. 15 Average 1910-'14	Sept. 15 1932	Oct. 15 1932
Eggs per dozen	.29	.22	.292
Butter per pound	.32	.21	.22
Wheat per bushel	.95	.56	.56
Buckwheat per bushel	.69	.41	.40
Corn per bushel	.75	.43	.42
Oats per bushel	.46	.28	.27
Potatoes per bushel	.69	.50	.45
Apples per bushel	.59	.55	.55
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.28	4.95	4.65
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.46	4.85	4.60
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.38	6.00	5.70
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.10	4.70	4.55
Chickens per lb.	.134	.145	.138
Turkey per lb.	.175	....	.22
Hay per ton	15.51	9.50	9.40
Wool per lb.	.23	.13	.14
Index all farm products			
United States	100	59	56
Pennsylvania	100	69	72
Prices farmers pay			
United States	100	108	107
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	100	55	52
Pennsylvania	100	64	67

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Egg Laying Contest Entries Make High 365-Day Records

Laying 312 eggs, aggregating almost 314 points in 365 days, gave a New Hampshire red hen entered in the first Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest by the Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Massachusetts, the leading position among the twenty-eight high birds retained in the Contest to complete a full year's record. Seventeen of the twenty-eight birds are from Pennsylvania flocks.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced the record of all twenty-eight birds. A single comb white leghorn entered by the Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts, laid 326 eggs, only 39 points short of a perfect egg laying record. However, the eggs totalled only 308.80 points, giving the bird a rank of third. One of Guy A. Leader's single comb white leghorns, York, Pa., laid 316 eggs, totalling 304.25 points.

The following is the 365-day record of twenty-eight leading birds in the first Pennsylvania official egg laying contest:

Points	Eggs	Bird Entered by	Breed
313.90	312	Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.	New Hampshire Red
308.80	326	Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.	S. C. White Leghorn
304.25	316	Guy A. Leader, York, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
301.50	287	Great Valley Poultry Farm, Phoenixville, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
297.95	307	L. L. Cox, Aldan, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
296.85	296	Taylor Bros., Newtown, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
292.60	309	Smiley Farm, Jackson, Michigan	S. C. White Leghorn
291.40	280	C. H. Baker, Uniontown, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
290.80	296	Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
289.50	293	C. H. Baker, Uniontown, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
288.10	263	Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.	New Hampshire Red
287.10	293	Pine Springs Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
286.35	275	Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.	New Hampshire Red
285.10	299	Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa.	Barred Plymouth Rock
283.70	287	Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
283.70	282	Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, Mich.	S. C. White Leghorn
283.40	304	Pine Springs Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
281.65	300	C. H. Baker, Uniontown, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
281.45	271	Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.	New Hampshire Red
275.85	293	Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.	S. C. White Leghorn
274.50	285	Jos. H. Suppan, Catasauqua, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
273.50	261	Sayre's Electric Hatchery, Doylestown, Pa.	Australorp
272.05	294	Guy A. Leader, York, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
271.85	299	Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.	New Hampshire Red
270.25	286	Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
251.90	277	Pine Springs Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
251.40	292	G. Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa.	S. C. White Leghorn
251.20	299	The Vandermast Farm, Stemmers Run, Md.	S. C. White Leghorn

Warn Farmers Against Buying Cheap Seed

Present conditions make it more important than normally to beware of a so-called "loophole" in the State Seed Law. As explained by plant industry authorities in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the State Law can not obviously be applied to seedsmen outside of Pennsylvania who sell directly by mail to individual purchasers within the Commonwealth. This means that such purchasers waive all the protection they would otherwise secure by getting their farm seed from reliable local seedsmen who must comply with all provisions of the Law.

Dr. E. M. Gress, who is in charge of the State seed testing laboratory, gives the following example of a case where farmers failed to secure any protection from their State Law because of purchasing seed from door-to-door sellers coming from beyond the State line:

In the fall of 1931, soy beans were very abundant in certain states adjacent to Pennsylvania. The beans were being sold at a very low price —only about half the price of good, clean soy beans which were offered by the seed dealers. Some men, not necessarily farmers, who owned trucks, drove into adjoining states and purchased the beans in truckload quantity and came back into Pennsylvania and sold them to the farmers for seeding purposes.

By chance, and chance only, the Department happened to get a few samples of the beans from some of the farmers who purchased them. At first glance the beans looked to be first-class, but on close examination and analysis it was found that they were polluted with wild morning glory seeds. The farmer did not notice these weed seeds because of their color and size both of which were very similar to the beans. The farmer who sowed those beans was sure to have an infestation of wild morning glory which is one of the most noxious weeds found anywhere. Years of fighting and hundreds of dollars of expense will be the farmer's penalty.

"Another source of poor seeds," according to Dr. Gress, "is through unreliable seedsmen whose business is located outside the State and who sells by mail directly to the farmers or has a farmer take the orders and deliver the seeds.

"While the farmer who takes the orders and delivers the seed is an agent, it is impossible for the Department to get the information; consequently, the poor seed is sold and the farmer takes his loss.

"In these times of depression, especially, the farmer should beware of throwing his money away for poor and worthless seeds. His rule should be to buy seeds for planting purposes only from reliable seed dealers, even if he must pay a little more for them. The best seeds are always the cheapest. Poor seeds are expensive at any price."

Fruit and Vegetable Juices Play Big Role On Modern Menu

The important part played by fruit and vegetable juices in our present day menu is largely due to increased knowledge of their value in the diet, states D. M. James, marketing specialist in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, he explains that housewives are realizing to a greater extent that a large number of juices are now available in the canned, bottled or fresh state and that a wealth of delightfully delicious flavors are contained.

Until recently, tomatoes were scarcely ever used as a beverage. Today a large portion of the tomato production of the country goes into the manufacture of this excellent food. Tomato juice contains four different kinds of vitamines. These are vitamin A for growth and well being, vitamin B to stimulate the appetite, vitamin C to build teeth and bones and vitamin G, also to promote growth. Fortunately tomatoes properly processed do not lose their vitamin potency. Hundreds of acres of Pennsylvania's finest tomatoes are used annually in the production of this food product, which has so rapidly attained a most important place in the American diet.

Pennsylvania also furnishes a substantial portion of the grapes used annually in the commercial manufacture of grape juices.

Fresh cider is available at this season of the year at nearly every market place, and during the entire year, pasteurized cider, a delicious product which is slightly sweeter than fresh cider, may be obtained at many grocery stores or farmers' markets. Cider contains most of the valuable fruit juices, mineral salts and vitamines contained in the fresh apple, for when apples are pressed, little remains but the skin and the core. To be at its best, cider should be quite clear and free from sediment. Such cider is made from sound apples and is carefully strained in processing to eliminate the fine particles of pomace which cause the liquid to be cloudy.

The finest varieties of apples for eating generally produce the best flavored ciders and several of the less desirable varieties such as Ben Davis and Gano are almost worthless for cider purposes. Many of the finest flavors in cider are produced in the blends obtained by mixing two or more varieties together. Jonathan, Smokehouse, Stayman and Rome are varieties which produce excellent cider.

Maggot Damage To Apples Not Serious

Reports from northwestern Pennsylvania of heavy damage by the apple maggot or railroad worm to apples, were recently investigated by entomologists in the State Department of Agriculture.

The report of the investigators indicated that some fruit damages by the insect was found but the percentage was small. The insects work under the skin of the apple and if several infest the same apple, they may cause the fruit to become worthless.

Entomologists say that the insect is not difficult to control providing there is an ample supply of poison on the trees when the insects emerge from the ground about July 1. The prompt destruction of infested apples which have dropped from the tree, is also considered a valuable control practice.

Control of the insect is especially important from the standpoint of the export trade, which is an outstanding market for Pennsylvania-grown fruit.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

Vespa crabro, as it is scientifically known, may be easily distinguished in addition to its large size, by the deep russet color of the head and front part of the body. Black and yellow

agriculture in the Commonwealth, officials point out.

The gross income by sources in Pennsylvania for 1931 with comparisons for 1929, follow:

Peats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	281,000	459,000
Cloverseed	183,000	180,000
Barley	30,000	25,000
Timothy seed	25,000	25,000
Total	$257,152,000	$365,597,000

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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140 Speakers from Twelve States Scheduled on State Show Program

One hundred and forty speakers from twelve states and the District of Columbia will address various sessions of more than thirty annual conventions, special programs, or business meetings scheduled during Farm Show Week in Harrisburg, January 16-20, the program committee has announced.

The speakers will come from Connecticut, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Among the out-of-State speakers will be W. S. Frisbie, of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter H. Eddy, Columbia University, New York City; A. J. Glover, Editorial Manager, Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; L. W. Morley, Secretary, American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City; Dr. E. P. Phillips, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Dr. O. E. Baker, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; F. R. Hazard, President, Northeastern Poultry Council, Saunderstown, Rhode Island; Sidney A. Edwards, Markets Director, Hartford, Connecticut.

Subjects of interest to every Pennsylvania farmer are included in the list of Farm Show events which have been assembled by the Farm Show Commission and will be available in printed form about December 15.

Among the associations which will hold conventions during Farm Show Week are: Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Poland China Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association, Former State Board of Agriculture and Institute Lecturers, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Association, Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers' Association, and Pennsylvania Nut Growers' Association.

Most of these meetings will be held in the Farm Show Building. However, a number of luncheons and banquets have been scheduled in downtown hotels and other banquet halls.

John H. Light, Show director, reports that entries in the dairy cattle department of the exhibition already exceed available space and that the commercial space in the Farm Show Building is being placed under contract rapidly, only a small percentage of the booths remaining unsold.

Potato Crop Short But Market Price At Bargain Level

Potato production in Pennsylvania now promises to be about five million bushels below the 1931 crop and more than a million bushels under the five-year average, according to the latest survey made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Approximately the same situation prevails in New York State while the Maine crop, due to blight and other unfavorable conditions, will be more than ten million bushels short of the harvest a year ago.

Michigan provides an exception with an estimated crop seven million bushels above 1931 and four million ahead of the five-year average. Wisconsin and Minnesota both have crops several million bushels less than the previous harvest, but somewhat larger than the 1924-1928 average.

In view of the short crop in Pennsylvania and most surplus producing states, marketing specialists of the State bureau of markets are advising consumers to buy home-grown potatoes in quantity now while prices are low. It is seldom economical, they say, to purchase a commodity like potatoes by the half peck or peck since they are used in relatively large quantities in almost every home, and furthermore, suitable storage for at least a bushel can readily be found.

475,120 Dogs Licensed; 2,339 Owners Prosecuted

A total of 475,120 dog licenses have been issued, 21,885 uncontrolled dogs killed, 2,339 dog owners prosecuted and 1,753 damage claims amounting to $41,233.09 received this year to date, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year 15,216 fewer dogs have been licensed, 2,767 more uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 1,975 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $4,623.39 less in damage claims has been received.

The number of 1932 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 3,619; Allegheny, 31,865; Armstrong, 7,541; Beaver, 7,260; Bedford, 5,682; Berks, 16,371; Blair, 10,774; Bradford, 5,637; Bucks, 7,512; Butler, 7,805.

Cambria, 14,615; Cameron, 440; Carbon, 4,294; Centre, 4,246; Chester, 12,195; Clarion, 4,209; Clearfield, 6,134; Clinton, 2,703; Columbia, 4,970; Crawford, 7,299; Cumberland, 5,499; Dauphin, 10,795; Delaware, 10,384.

Elk, 2,480; Erie, 10,142; Fayette, 11,758; Forest, 744; Franklin, 5,170; Fulton, 1,799; Greene, 4,474; Huntingdon, 4,436; Indiana, 7,609; Jefferson, 4,717; Juniata, 1,748.

Lackawanna, 9,731; Lancaster, 15,558; Lawrence, 5,806; Lebanon, 5,617; Lehigh, 8,737; Luzerne, 19,497; Lycoming, 7,186; McKean, 4,037; Mercer, 8,221; Mifflin, 2,993; Monroe 3,183; Montgomery, 14,851; Montour, 1,276.

Northampton, 9,522; Northumberland, 6,965; Perry, 3,583; Pike, 1,299; Potter, 1,922; Schuylkill, 13,125; Snyder, 1,860; Somerset, 8,692; Sullivan, 963; Susquehanna, 4,363.

Tioga, 3,499; Union, 1,543; Venango, 6,216; Warren, 3,607; Washington, 15,603; Wayne, 4,080; Westmoreland, 20,100; Wyoming, 2,211; York, 12,348.

European Hornets Spreading Into Pa.

Noticeable increase in the numbers of the great European hornet and its spread over new territory in Pennsylvania have caused it to become a subject of general interest. Many persons have written to the State Department of Agriculture expressing curiosity concerning the large insect, or citing cases of damage caused by its activities, says A. B. Champlain, entomologist in the bureau of plant industry.

The creature, decidedly larger and more fierce in appearance than our native hornets, was introduced into the United States near New York about thirty-five or forty years ago. It is now apparently well established along with our native species.

Vespa crabro, as it is scientifically known, may be easily distinguished in addition to its large size, by the deep russet color of the head and front part of the body. Black and yellow markings also adorn its hairy body, while its generally fierce demeanor and strength of body give it the distinction of being one of our most formidable appearing insects.

The paper nests of the European hornet are usually built in hollow trees or logs. However, they are not averse to occupying the corner of some outbuilding or constructing nests under the eaves or projections of a roof, or under the thatch. It is in these paper combs that the broods are reared and the most satisfactory means of control is to locate these nests and destroy the insects and broods by burning sulphur in the confined area. Carbon disulphide or the use of calcium cyanide applied by an experienced person would soon eradicate the colony. It is preferable to attempt this means of extermination in the evening.

Nurserymen complain that ornamental shrubs and other valuable plants are often ruined by the girdling habit of the giant hornet. Orchadists find that with the increasing numbers of hornets in their localities, quantities of fruit are being disfigured and ruined by them in their demands for part of the crop.

Records of the depredations of this insect or any observations on its general habits and spread would be of interest to persons in the bureau working on insect problems.

34 Dealers Fined For Using Chemicals In Stale Meat

Adding sulphite powders to stale ground meat caused the prosecution of 34 meat retailers in central Pennsylvania during the past month, according to a report from the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Terming the practice a "pernicious form of fraud," the State pure food agents rounded up all offending dealers and ordered prosecutions which carry a minimum fine of $100 and costs.

It is explained that the sulphite powders commonly used in this fraud contain the preservative sulphur dioxide which, in addition to preserving, imparts a fresh, red color to the meat. It is only by chemical means that the preservatives can be detected. Both hamburg steak and sausage were found doctored up with the chemical.

The law which specifically prohibits the use of sulphite powders in meat, was adopted in Pennsylvania twenty-seven years ago. The recent round-up of violators in central Pennsylvania, is one of the most outstanding in a decade, officials state.

Reduction in Farm Income Less Drastic in Pennsylvania Than in Many States

The gross income of Pennsylvania farmers amounted to approximately $257,152,000 in 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. This represents a drop of almost $110,000,000, or 30 per cent, compared with the income in 1929.

In spite of this drastic readjustment, Pennsylvania now ranks ninth among all the States in gross farm income compared to twelfth in 1929. This is explained as due to the fact that in a number of the leading agricultural states of the West, farm income has been reduced as much as 45 per cent since 1929.

The principal sources of income in 1931 in Pennsylvania were: Milk, eggs, chickens, cattle and calves, potatoes, hogs, truck crops, greenhouse products, apples, hay, farm gardens, tobacco and wheat. The great variation in these sources of income indicates the complete diversification of agriculture in the Commonwealth, officials point out.

The gross income by sources in Pennsylvania for 1931 with comparisons for 1929, follow:

Source	1931	1929
Milk	$102,364,000	$131,008,000
Eggs	34,276,000	49,470,000
Chickens	17,469,000	23,809,000
Cattle and Calves	14,242,000	23,595,000
Potatoes	11,761,000	27,024,000
Hogs	11,175,000	19,744,000
Truck crops	8,392,000	10,740,000
Greenhouse products	7,938,000	10,202,000
Apples	7,812,000	9,845,000
Hay	6,451,000	7,267,000
Farm gardens	6,440,000	8,380,000
Tobacco	5,849,000	6,148,000
Wheat	5,158,000	13,254,000
Nursery products	3,572,000	3,756,000
Forest products	3,072,000	6,222,000
Corn	1,661,000	2,244,000
Peaches	1,591,000	2,160,000
Buckwheat	1,091,000	1,695,000
Sheep and Lambs	969,000	1,525,000
Cherries	878,000	585,000
Strawberries	826,000	1,164,000
Grapes	673,000	1,018,000
Wool	585,000	1,044,000
Oats	540,000	824,000
Small Fruits	454,000	640,000
Maple sugar and sirup	415,000	314,000
Honey	355,000	497,000
Plums and Apricots	318,000	432,000
Pears	306,000	302,000
Rye	281,000	459,000
Cloverseed	183,000	180,000
Barley	30,000	25,000
Timothy seed	25,000	25,000
Total	$257,152,000	$365,597,000

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Unscrupulous Dealers Work Old Racket on Inexperienced Shippers

A turkey racket used by unscrupulous, in-and-out, commission agents for a generation to victimize inexperienced producers and shippers of the favorite holiday bird, has appeared again this year, according to George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The scheme is worked by supposedly new firms which open up shop in the large eastern cities during the early winter months and specialize in the marketing of turkeys, Mr. Stuart explains. They mail literature all over the United States forecasting a holiday price higher than current values and invariably greater than the actual market price at time of sale. The bureau has found, upon investigation, that several of these "new" firms are merely old offenders operating under new fictitious names sometimes not even registering the assumed name with the Department of State as required by law. After the beginning of the New Year, these firms suspend business and close their doors leaving many of their accounts unsettled. The farmer who consigns turkeys to such unscrupulous agents on promises of higher prices, frequently has nothing more to show for his labors than an express receipt. Unfortunately, farmers who consign products only a few times a year are the ones most likely to be careless about the reliability of commission men to whom consignments are made, it has been found. As a result, crooks in the commission trade make a special effort to secure the patronage of such occasional shippers.

To the inexperienced shipper on a consignment basis, the bureau gives the following advice: "There are too many honest commission men willing to handle the farmer's shipments, to warrant taking any chances with crooks. Farmers who are not experienced in dealing with commission men and are confronted with the problem of knowing what commission agency to consign shipments to, are urged to seek the advice of the bureau of markets at Harrisburg which will supply a list of commission agents who are financially responsible and have a reputation for reliability. It is always best to establish the reliability of a commission man who is handling the farmer's business for the first time, before the first shipment is made."

Farm-Made Vinegar Can Be Legally Sold

Pure, farm-made vinegar was an important product on many Pennsylvania farms only a few generations ago, says the State Department of Agriculture. Today when farmers are seeking to realize cash returns from all possible products in order to meet tax and mortgage payments, this product is returning as an article of trade in numerous communities where apple orchards remain.

As a result, the Department is making every effort to clear up the false impression prevalent among farmers that a license or some sort of a chemist's certificate is necessary before farm-made vinegar can be lawfully sold.

"It is simply necessary that homemade, cider vinegar be pure, meet the standard required, and be properly labelled," says Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure foods authority in the Department. "There should be no difficulty in the sale of such vinegar, if it is made in the ordinary manner from apple juice properly fermented and kept free from added water or preservatives of any kind."

If the vinegar is stronger in acid content than 4 per cent, the law permits a reduction in strength by the addition of pure water. In this case, however, the container must be plainly marked and branded showing that the vinegar has been reduced to the 4 per cent requirement by the addition of water.

It is not required that samples be submitted to the Department to be tested, although it is desirable, should there be any doubt as to the strength of the vinegar, to have this simple test made by a commercial chemist.

The vinegar should be labelled plainly to show its character or type in order to distinquish it from distilled and other types of fermented vinegars.

County Crop and Livestock Review

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has published its county crop and livestock review covering 1930 and 1931. The bulletin carries figures on the following items: Acreage, acre yield, total production, unit value, and total value of principal crops; production, unit value, and total value of important livestock and poultry products; number, unit value, and total value of all classes of livestock; amount used and expenditures for agricultural lime and commercial fertilizer; trend in number of certain farm conveniences and equipment on farms; and estimated monthly price received for important farm products by producers.

As a measure of economy, the 1930 and the 1931 crop and livestock reports were combined into the one publication. The bulletin sells for twenty-five cents per copy and can be secured by mailing a request with remittance (postage stamps not accepted) to Division of Documents, Tenth and Market Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Poultry Diseases Take Heavy Toll

Transmissible poultry diseases are responsible for an annual loss to Pennsylvania flock owners amounting to several million dollars, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau specialists find that one of the most important steps in reducing this heavy loss is the proper cleaning and disinfecting of poultry premises. They give ten points to follow in making the job effective, practical and inexpensive:

(1) Remove all litter and droppings; (2) Scrape and sweep ceiling, walls and floor; (3) Burn all litter and scrapings or haul to a distant field; (4) Scrub the floors, dropping boards and other equipment with hot lye solution. (one pound lye to twenty gallons hot water,); (5) Remove excess lye solution and scrapings; (6) Use an officially approved disinfectant; (7) Apply sufficient disinfectant solution to insure the surfaces remaining wet for at least one-half hour; (8) Remove excess solution and allow house to dry before adding new litter; (9) Lime, plow, and seed yards, and allow to remain idle for one year if possible; (10) In poultry houses having dirt floors, excavate to a depth of several inches and refill with new soil.

ATTENTION!

County Farm Agents, Teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Farm Organization Officials

Additional printed supplies for the Pennsylvania Farm Show, such as entry blanks, premium lists and posters, are available and can be secured by writing to Director, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The program, which will include the preliminary programs of more than thirty agricultural associations scheduled for Farm Show Week, will be available soon after December 15. A new feature in the program this year will be the complete day-by-day schedule of Farm Show events. A limited quantity of this booklet will be sent to each county agent, vocational teacher, and association secretary. A special effort is being made this year to get the program into the hands of as many members of the various cooperating agricultural associations as possible.

Reduced fare certificates are available again this year and will be supplied to all members of agricultural associations making requests either through their association secretaries, county agents or vocational teachers.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

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Livestock To Be Big Feature At Coming State Farm Show

The Pennsylvania Farm Show, despite the mid-winter season, has come to be recognized throughout the East as one of the outstanding livestock events of the year. John H. Light, director of the Show, reports that all the exhibition space available for pure-bred farm animals, will be filled to the limit again in January. Entries closed December 1 in the horse, cattle, sheep and swine departments, and many entries had to be turned away.

The schedule of livestock events has been announced by the Show management. On Monday, Percheron and Belgian horses, Holstein cattle, the fat wether lambs, and seven breeds of sheep will be judged. On Tuesday, Guernsey and Jersey cattle, five breeds of sheep, and all five breeds of swine will go into the judging ring. Wednesday will see the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Hereford cattle judged, as well as the sale of Chester White and Duroc Jersey bred sows. On Thursday, the Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle, the 4-H baby beef clubs, and the 4-H Club entries of Southdown lambs, will meet the judges' critical eyes. The sale of Berkshire, Hampshire and Poland China bred sows will also take place on the afternoon of the same day. Friday will wind-up the livestock program with the judging of 4-H Club fat Shropshire, Hampshire and Cheviot lambs, and the Grand Championship baby beef award in the morning, and the auction sale of 4-H Club steers and fat lambs in the afternoon.

The meetings of primary interest to livestock breeders include the following: Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Convention, Tuesday evening in Room C, Farm Show Building; Joint Meeting of Swine Breed Associations, Wednesday evening, Room E, Farm Show Building; Dairymen's Convention, Thursday in Room F with the Dairy Banquet Wednesday evening at 6:30 in the Fifth Street Methodist Church, Fifth and Granite Streets; Ayrshire Breeders' Meeting in Room C, Wednesday afternoon; Brown Swiss Breeders' Meeting in Room 1, Wednesday afternoon Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Tuesday morning in Room B; Guernsey Breeders at 10, Wednesday morning at the State Chamber of Commerce with a luncheon at noon, Jackson's Restaurant, 206 Walnut Street; Holstein-Registry Association Inc., Thursday afternoon in Room C; Jersey Breeders' Banquet, Tuesday evening, Harrisburger Hotel; Dairy and Milk Inspectors Convention, Tuesday and Wednesday, Penn-Harris Hotel.

Modern Generation Takes to Salads

One of the results of the recent discovery of vitamins in various food products, has been the great increase in popularity of salads on the present-day dining table, says D. M. James of the Pennsylvania bureau of markets.

Mr. James explains that the word "salad," according to the dictionary, comes from the Latin word meaning "salted," and has been applied since early history to green vegetables with salt-sour seasoning. More fruits and vegetables are used in salads now than in any previous period in history and the term is broadened to cover almost any cold mixture of foods with an acid or acid and oil dressing. Almost every salad includes green leaves usually lettuce, watercress, romaine, endive or cabbage according to the local market and price. Regardless of what the other ingredients might be in the way of fruits, vegetables, cold meats, fish or cottage cheese, the green leaves used add an excellent bulky food to the diet and a rich store of vitamins, some iron, some calcium and other mineral salts. The simplest green-leaf salads contain four vitamins, several minerals and bulkiness. By the addition of tomatoes to the salad, still another vitamin is added which is also highly valuable in the diet. Chopped or sliced onions, green peppers chopped or cut in rings, shredded cabbage, grated carrots and chopped celery are all valuable additions to the salads since they give much distinctive flavor and crispness to the mixture.

Cabbage is an excellent vegetable when eaten raw and deserves much wider use in the preparation of salads, Mr. James states. Cabbage salad made of shredded cabbage on cabbage or lettuce leaves or in the form of cold slaw, is rich in vitamins. Shredded cabbage with chopped, grated or sliced carrots make an excellent salad which gives double value, for carrots are very nutritious too. An unusual salad is prepared with cold sour kraut, crushed pineapple and grated cheese placed on lettuce leaves and dressed with lemon juice and olive oil.

It is also pointed out that Pennsylvania produces large quantities of cabbage and that the custom of Pennsylvania people for generations has been to include liberal quantities of cold slaw and sour kraut in the diet.

Heavy Fines Paid For Selling Illegal Fruit Preserves

Not satisfied with the minimum legal requirement of 45 per cent fruit in raspberry and strawberry preserves, an unscrupulous manufacturer in New York City was found marketing through a well-known "five-and-ten" chain of stores in Philadelphia, preserves containing only 36 per cent fruit.

Jars of the suspicious articles were purchased from two stores by a pure food agent of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The contents were analyzed and only slightly more than one-third was found to be fruit. The store managers were called before a magistrate and fined $120 and $13.50 costs, all of which were paid by the guilty manufacturer.

To Pennsylvania goes the credit for being the first state to prosecute the New York "preserve" bootlegger, even though his low-grade concoctions were being sold in many states.

Milk Production Falls As Farmers Feed Less

Milk production in Pennsylvania and throughout the country at the beginning of the winter was running lower than during the corresponding period a year previous, according to the monthly dairy report issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The situation is described as "the first noticeable change in the trend of milk production for several years."

The decrease in milk production has come despite a four per cent increase in number of milk cows on farms and is explained as due to poorer pastures, reduced feeding, and unfavorable weather conditions.

Representative Pennsylvania dairymen reported that on November 1, they were feeding only 5.3 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow daily, compared to 5.7 pounds a year previous, and furthermore that only 21 per cent of the total feed was being secured from pastures, compared to 29 per cent at the corresponding time in 1931.

Of all the milk produced in the United States, one-fourth is utilized on the farms where produced, the remainder being sold as milk or cream. The gross income from the milk produced on Pennsylvania farms last year was over $102,000,000, or 40 per cent of the total gross income realized from all commodities sold from farms or used in the farm household.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture points out that one hundred and fifty years ago, grain was the leading source of farm cash in the Commonwealth; seventy-five years ago, beef cattle, swine and sheep were the center of interest among Pennsylvania farm enterprises; today farm prosperity hinges very largely upon the dairy cow. This explains why the fall in farm price of milk throughout the State during the past year, has been one of the most severe economic blows experienced in Pennsylvania agriculture for a generation, the Department says.

DID YOU KNOW—

That Pennsylvania gardeners are growing twelve times as much spinach as twenty years ago.

That all the farm buildings in the Commonwealth are worth $150,000,000 more than all the farm land.

That Pennsylvania has two 5000-acre farms.

That 3,530,000 fence posts and 620,000 railroad ties were cut from Pennsylvania farm woodlots in a recent year.

That horseradish, sunflower seed and pop corn are Pennsylvania farm crops.

That 806 chestnut trees are reported growing on 11 Pennsylvania farms despite the ravages of the blight.

(Taken from 1930 Census)

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Examine 53,000 Bee Colonies In Drive To Curb Disease

Pennsylvania ranks among the leading states of the Nation in the amount of assistance given beekeepers to secure disease-free apiaries as a protection to the industry, according to H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. A total of 53,258 colonies of bees in 8,836 apiaries were inspected this past season.

Slightly over eight per cent of the colonies inspected were infected with American foul brood, a most troublesome disease. Mr. Kirk explains that no stock has been discovered which is immune to this disease and as fences and property lines do not keep bees within bounds, a whole community may be at the mercy of a single beekeeper who maintains diseased colonies. Nothing but systematic and thorough inspection coupled with a willingness on the part of beekeepers to apply radical treatment when necessary is found sufficient to control this most malignant disease. Fifty per cent of the diseased colonies discovered during the summer were burned and the other fifty per cent treated by the beekeepers, so that by the end of the season a very small amount of infection remained in the counties inspected.

About one-fifth of one per cent of the colonies were found affected with European foul brood and the same amount affected with sac brood, which is described as a negligible amount as far as honey production is concerned. This low percentage of infection is reported as due to a selection of better stock which is immune to these diseases.

In all cases where the burning or treating of diseased colonies was left for the beekeepers to do, a second inspection will be made in the spring of 1933 and all colonies neglected or those not successfully treated will be cared for during this inspection. Records show that in the disease follow-up work in the spring of 1932 a very few beekeepers had failed to treat the disease and most beekeepers who had treated had done the work successfully.

One in every twelve colonies originally inspected is found diseased, judging from the records. Follow-up inspections show that by carrying out the advice of the inspectors, the amount of disease is reduced to almost a negligible quantity.

Advise Killing Tent Caterpillars When in Over-Winter Stages

Waiting until spring or the middle of the summer to kill the well-known tent caterpillars which "camp out" on wild cherry, apple and plum trees, is not the only method, according to entomologists in the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture.

Burning the "tents" from trees frequently injures the limbs and may not prove a successful control because many of the caterpillars will not be in the nest at the time of burning. Another method is to collect and destroy the egg masses which appear as varnished bands about one-half inch wide around the smaller limbs. These twigs should be cut and burned. In sections where the caterpillars are particularly damaging, these winter control measures might be made projects of the garden clubs and other community groups, the bureau suggests.

It is explained that orchardists who spray their trees regularly in early May with arsenate of lead, have no trouble with the tent caterpillars.

Cold Storage Eggs Provide Means for Economical Cooking

The deep seated prejudice among many house-wives against cold storage eggs, today is the result largely of an attitude formulated a generation or more ago when cold storage facilities were not scientifically developed, states E. J. Lawless, Jr., poultry marketing specialist, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Modern storage has been so perfected that good eggs are kept in excellent condition and provide a real opportunity for the housewife of limited means, to reduce her budget without cutting down on quality and food value," Mr. Lawless explains. "Storage eggs can be used economically for most culinary or cooking purposes. For special uses, however, the homemaker should not neglect to purchase fresh eggs. The purchase of eggs may well be divided into two classes: (1 Good storage eggs for cooking; 2 Good fresh eggs for boiling, poaching and especially for the children.")

Livestock Show To Be State's Largest

Entries in the livestock department of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, scheduled for January 16-20, in Harrisburg, closed December 1 with more animals entered than ever before, according to records in the farm show offices. More exhibitors, better fitted selections and keener competition will provide show visitors next month the best livestock exposition in the history of the Commonwealth, John H. Light, show director, believes.

There will be approximately 575 entries in the sheep department with all breeds and all classes represented. There will be 20 pens of 4-H Club fat lambs. A number of entries have been made in the fat wether classes, a new feature of the Show in which the animals will be judged and the champions slaughtered; their carcasses will then be judged and placed on exhibit. In the swine department, 26 breeders have entered the best selections from their herds. More dairy cattle were entered than can possibly be accommodated in the available space. Twelve counties will be represented by 4-H Calf Clubs. The beef cattle section is also filled, with more than the usual interest in the Aberdeen Angus breed this year. The exhibit of horses will be a capacity display as in other recent shows.

Entries in the poultry department closed December 12 and every indication is that the exhibit will be the largest in the Eastern part of the United States. Great interest is reported in the baby chick department, a new feature of the coming Show.

Egg Laying Contest Among Nation's Best

The second official State egg laying contest which started here October 1, ranks as one of the three highest standard contests in the United States, judging from a compilation made recently by a national poultry journal. For the first month of the new contest, the Pennsylvania competition placed first in total eggs laid, second in production per bird, third in average points per bird and third in number of birds entered.

Several entries in the Pennsylvania contest had outstanding national ranking for October. Ben W. Jacobs' pen was the third highest for white leghorns while L. J. Bender's pen of Rhode Island Reds took second place for that breed. Bair's Poultry Farm had the second highest white leghorn hen in all the 17 standard contests from which records were compiled. These contests represent states as far West as California, as far South as Alabama and Florida and as far North as Maine.

1933 Dog Licenses And Tags Available

Dog licenses and tags for 1933, totaling more than 500,000 are now in the hands of county treasurers throughout the Commonwealth and can be secured by dog owners, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Dog Law requires that 1933 tags be on all dogs by January 15. No extra time is allowed. After that date it is just as much a violation of the law to harbor a dog without a 1933 license as it would be to operate an automobile without a new license on or after January 1, the bureau explains.

The bureau does not wish to prosecute dog owners. If owners will obtain licenses for dogs promptly, the bureau will not be forced to prosecute for non-observance of the Law.

The dog license fees, as provided by the Law, are $1.10 for male or spayed female and $2.10 for females. If procured through an alderman, magistrate, justice of the peace or notary public, 15 cents additional is charged. If application is made by mail, three cents return postage should be included. Application for license for spayed females must be accompanied by veterinary certificate or the affidavit of the owner.

Farm Prices Show No Marked Change

With the exception of eggs which were up four cents a dozen, no startling changes took place in prices paid to farmers during the month ending November 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Grain and livestock prices weakened somewhat while prices received for butter and apples were slightly higher.

The Pennsylvania farm price index now stands at 74 per cent of the 1910-1914 average while the United States average is only 54 per cent of pre-war.

The following table gives the farm price for certain products sold in Pennsylvania as of November 15 and comparisons with a month before and pre-war:

Commodity	Nov. 15 Average 1910-14	Oct. 15 1932	Nov. 15 1932
Eggs per dozen	.34	.292	.332
Butter per pound	.33	.22	.23
Wheat per bushel	.95	.56	.53
Buckwheat per bushel	.69	.40	.39
Corn per bushel	.69	.42	.40
Oats per bushel	.46	.27	.27
Potatoes per bushel	.67	.45	.44
Apples per bushel	.64	.55	.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	4.65	4.45
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	4.60	4.30
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.36	5.70	5.60
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	4.55	4.60
Chickens per lb.	.126	.138	.133
Turkeys per lb.	.18	.22	.22
Hay per ton	15.78	9.40	9.00
Wool per lb.	.22	.14	.14
Index all farm products			
United States	100	56	54
Pennsylvania	100	72	74
Prices farmers pay			
United States	100	107	106
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	100	52	51
Pennsylvania	100	67	70

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Farm Credit Situation Is Most Critical In Years

The agricultural credit situation in many sections of the Commonwealth has become the most critical of any time in the past half century, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Department recently questioned its official crop reporters who represent every farming community in the State. They supplied information on forced sales of farm real estate due to delinquent taxes, on forced sales due to nonpayment of mortgage obligations, on the availability of local money for refinancing mortgages, and on the trend in number of farm foreclosures.

An analyses of the returns indicates a most unfortunate situation in many districts, especially in the northern, western and central portions of the State. The section southeast of the mountains is less seriously affected. Two out of every three rural communities, on the average, report perplexing problems arising from delinquent taxes. In some areas from 50 to 70 per cent of the farm taxes have not been paid. Only the extreme leniency of county officials and the absolute lack of bids for farms when forced sales are attempted, have saved thousands of farmers on the tax problem alone. In almost three out of every four communities, farm property owners are reported as not able to meet mortgage obligations with the result that foreclosures have been numerous. Leniency by mortgagors in granting extensions on both interest and principal payments has been the only salvation of many of these financially burdened farmers.

Replies from 835 representative farmers in 65 counties, to the question "Is money available locally for refinancing mortgages facing foreclosure?" indicate that local credit machinery for farmers is practically at a standstill in many localities of the northern half and southwestern quarter of the State. Even in the best agricultural sections, less than 40 per cent of the farmers reported local credit adequate for mortgage renewals.

Four hundred and seventy-five of the farmers, or 60 per cent of the total surveyed, reported the farm mortgage situation on December 1 worse than last spring and 618, or 80 per cent of the total, were of the opinion that the situation would be worse next spring than at present. A summary of replies by districts reveals the astonishing fact that prospects of the mortgage situation becoming worse by next spring are just as great in the best farming areas of the Commonwealth as in most of the less productive sections.

Low prices for products sold, relatively high prices for equipment and supplies purchased, high taxes and lack of credit are most frequently mentioned by farmers as the cause of their financial distress.

Grow Record Crop Of Seed Potatoes

For the first time since certification work was started in 1921, Pennsylvania potato growers produced over 100,000 bushels of certified seed this year, K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports. A total of 369 acres of potatoes were certified for fifty-six growers in seventeen counties. The total production was 103,247 bushels. This was an average yield of 279.8 bushels per acre, despite the hot, dry summer which was extremely unfavorable for the potato crop.

Production of certified seed in Pennsylvania during the past five years has shown a steady increase and tremendous improvement has been made in the quality of the seed, Mr. Lauer states. An indication of this improvement is illustrated by a comparison of the disease tolerance permitted in certified seed fields during the early years of this service and today. In 1922 at the first inspection, a total of eight per cent of virus diseases and 14 per cent of other diseases were permitted, compared with a tolerance of five per cent for all diseases in 1932. Records show that eight or ten years ago it was an exceptional field that had less than two per cent of disease; today most of the seed fields show less than that amount.

State Law Requires Marking of Apples

In order that consumers may know just what they are buying, Pennsylvania apples packed in closed baskets, cartons, boxes, or barrels must be marked with the true name of the variety, the minimum size, or numerical count and the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples were packed.

George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explains that the law providing for the marking of closed containers has been on the statute books since 1917 but it appears that there are many growers and dealers who are not familiar with its provisions. The purpose of the act is to prevent deception or fraud due to the placing of inferior apples in a closed package. It is not only designed to protect the purchaser but also the producer of the apples.

Some dealers have the impression that the entire responsibility for marking the apples correctly rests with the shipper, Mr. Stuart says. The law makes it clear that the shipper, the consignor, or seller, whether wholesalers, jobbers, or commission men are each and all responsible for the marking of the packages.

The law does not require that any particular grade be stamped on the package but if any of the United States grades are used, the contents must comply with the requirements specified for that grade marked on the package.

Inspectors from the bureau are now checking on shippers and dealers to see that the law is fully observed.

State Leads Many In Farm Prices

A comparison of prices paid farmers for various products reveals the fact that Pennsylvania leads most states, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania, with an average November 15 price of 14 cents per pound, topped all states in the farm price of wool; Colorado trailed the list at 6 cents a pound. When eggs were selling at 33 cents per dozen here, farmers in Oklahoma were getting only 20 cents. Wheat at 53 cents a bushel seems "dirt cheap" but in Wyoming the recent price was 26 cents. The farm price of potatoes in Maine was reported on November 15 at 20 cents a bushel compared to Pennsylvania's 44 cents. For really cheap pork, North Dakota is the place to shop; hogs sell for $2.35 a hundred pounds there, about half the Pennsylvania price. Oats at 27 cents a bushel here compares with 7 cents in North Dakota and beef cattle at $4.45 a hundred seems high beside the Mississippi price of $1.95.

A few weeks before Thanksgiving, turkeys were selling on Kansas farms at 10 cents a pound and chickens in South Dakota at less than 7 cents a pound. The average Pennsylvania farm prices at the same time were 100 per cent higher.

Pinchot and Taber Will Speak at State Farm Show

Governor Pinchot and L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, will be the principal speakers at the opening meeting of the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, Monday evening, January 16, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, has announced.

A special program of singing and addresses has been arranged for the evening. The singing will be provided by a male chorus of forty voices. The event will take place in the main pavilion of the Farm Show Building, which seats 3,500 people.

The Show will open Monday morning and continue to Friday night.

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PA1.24/4

Poultry Show, With 3,637 Entries, Will Be of Nationwide Interest

Smashing all previous records by more than 500 entries, the Poultry Exhibition to be held in connection with the seventeenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 16-20, will be one of the largest winter exhibits of its kind ever held in America, according to John H. Light, Show director.

All but four of the 168 different varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese listed in the American Standard of Perfection, will be seen in this Show. Three hundred and sixty exhibitors from fourteen States and Canada have entered 2,469 large-type chickens, 754 Bantams, 191 ducks, 73 geese, and 150 turkeys. Four hundred and twenty-six entries of chickens have been made by Pennsylvania 4-H Club and vocational school boys and girls.

The States represented by entries are: Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

The National Partridge Wyandotte Meet, the district meet of the Silver Wyandotte Club and the State Rhode Island Red Meet, will be features of the Exposition this year.

In the baby chick section, a new department of the Farm Show, thirty-seven exhibitors have made entries totaling 925 chicks of three different breeds.

Additional Farm Show attractions for poultrymen will be the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Northeastern Poultry Council meeting and the numerous commercial exhibits representing various phases of the poultry industry.

Baby Chicks Reach Many Distant Markets

Baby chicks from commercial hatcheries in this Commonwealth are shipped to practically every State in the Union, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service explains in its annual survey of the enterprise.

While a relatively new aspect of the poultry industry, the hatching of baby chicks on a gigantic commercial scale has grown into a year-round business. This is described as in sharp contrast to former days when chicks were regarded as a great novelty outside of the few spring months.

The hatchery business promises to continue to be an expanding industry in Pennsylvania. Hatcherymen cooperating in the survey report not only that they increased their incubator capacity 6.6 per cent this year over last year, but that they are planning a further increase of 7.7 per cent in capacity for the 1933 season. This expansion is confined largely to the central and southeastern counties, where most of the large hatcheries are located.

Crop Values Reach Record Low Level

Pennsylvania farmers experienced a year of short crops and low prices in 1932, the price of some products being the lowest since the Civil War, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Crops grown in the Commonwealth during 1932 were tentatively valued at about $83,000,000 or approximately one-third less than last year and roughly one-half the 1930 value.

The unprecedented reduction in prices has resulted in the value of farm crops grown in Pennsylvania during 1932 being less than the value of the hay crop alone in 1918.

Despite depression and drought, Pennsylvania continues in the forefront of agricultural states, ranking within the first sixteen in the production of all important crops. The rank in 1932 production is as follows:

First in cigar filler tobacco
Second in buckwheat
Third in total apple crop and maple products
Fourth in peaches
Fifth in commercial apples and grapes
Sixth in potatoes
Seventh in rye and pears
Tenth in tame hay
Thirteenth in winter wheat
Fifteenth in oats
Sixteenth in corn

The following figures give the total production and estimated December 1 value of the principal crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1932:

Crop	Production	Value
Corn	46,435,000 (bus.)	$19,038,000
Winter wheat	13,335,000 (bus.)	6,934,000
Oats	24,072,000 (bus.)	6,740,000
Barley	1,725,000 (bus.)	724,000
Rye	1,550,000 (bus.)	682,000
Buckwheat	2,070,000 (bus.)	807,000
White potatoes	21,450,000 (bus.)	9,652,000
Tame hay	2,605,000 (tons)	24,748,000
Apples (total)	9,537,000 (bus.)	5,245,000
Apples (com'l)	1,250,000 (bbls.)	1,875,000
Peaches	1,676,000 (bus.)	1,341,000
Pears	384,000 (bus.)	250,000
Grapes	22,977 (tons)	368,000

Official Reports are Condensed to Reduce Cost of Printing

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture cut the cost of printing its official fertilizer and feeding stuffs reports, more than 85 per cent this year by adopting a condensed form for presenting the chemical analyses of more than 3,300 samples. This is said to represent a saving of approximately $1,600, and at the same time to provide more convenient and useful publications.

Only 235 Townships Untested and Unsigned In Tuberculosis Drive

Only 235 townships out of the 1,565 in Pennsylvania remain untested and unsigned in the effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The tested townships make up 49 entire counties and 203 townships of 479 in the remaining 18 counties, outside of Philadelphia. Forty-one untested townships in thirteen counties are signed up and awaiting the initial test.

During October $65,723.67 was paid by the State to 435 owners who had cattle react to the TB test and during November $51,331.00 was paid to 399 cattle owners. Federal indemnities amounted to $33,443.51 in October and $33,642.85 in November.

Forty-seven counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Potter, Pike, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Two additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Franklin and Lackawanna.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Adams	8	2	11	21
Berks	21	2	21	44
Bucks	8	3	19	30
Chester	14	..	43	57
Cumberland	16	1	4	21
Dauphin	17	6	..	23
Delaware	4	..	17	21
Greene	13	2	8	18
Lancaster	7	2	32	41
Lehigh	14	..	1	15
Montgomery	11	1	25	37
Northampton	5	8	4	17
Northumberland	18	..	6	24
Perry	8	1	12	21
Schuylkill	12	9	16	37
Lebanon	8	3	6	17
York	19	1	15	35
Total	203	41	235	479

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End of Volume